National Anti-Slavery Standard.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor. | Without Concealment---Without Compromise. | EDMUND QUINCY, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, } Corresponding Editors.

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Selections.

A CURIOUS PIECE OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

Some time in May last (says the *Evening Post*) the following letter was addressed by the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, M. C., to the Hon. John Crowell, M. C., both of whom, when elected, being members of the Free Soil party of Ohio. Mr. Crowell has since fallen from the faith, and is now a worshipper of the golden calf of office:

"Jefferson, May, 12, 1849.

'My Dear Sir:—I notice in the '*Trumbull County Whig*' of the 10th instant, some remarks in relation to the charge which I made against General Taylor of having interposed his influence for the passage of Walker's amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, and also some further remarks in relation to your knowledge of that matter. The editor then proceeds to state: "We take it upon ourselves to say that we have heard Gen. C. more than once declare, that from all the circumstances of the affair that came to his knowledge while at Washington, or since, *he believed it a base and wilful fabrication got up on the part of Mr. Giddings for partizan effect, and with a view to prejudice the Administration with the people.*' Will you be so kind as to inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether the editor had authority for making these assertions? Very respectfully,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Hon. John Crowell."

To this letter, Mr. Crowell made what he designed to have taken as a denial of his having used the language charged to him by the *Trumbull County Whig*. He was not, however, explicit enough for Mr. Gidding's taste, and hence some farther correspondence followed between the parties, terminating with the annexed letter from Mr. Giddings, which contains some interesting facts in confirmation of the charge made by us last spring, and admitted by the *National Intelligencer*, that Gen. Taylor did exert his influence with the members of Congress to procure the passage of Walker's amendment to the Appropriation bill. We copy from the *Western Reserve Chronicle* the whole letter, notwithstanding its length as an important part of the history of the times:

Jefferson, May 29, 1849.

"Hon. John Crowell—Dear Sir: I have carefully read yours of the 25th, and regret to say that it does not relieve either you or myself from the position in which the publication of the '*Trumbull County Whig*' of the 10th instant placed us.

'In mine of the 12th, I quoted so much of the article as had relation to you and myself. In my last, I quoted only so much as had grammatical relation to the *charge of falsehood*. The omission was for the sake of brevity merely, the matter omitted having no bearing whatever upon the subject. In my remarks at Warren I represented Gen. Taylor as having expressed his desire to members of Congress for the passage of Walker's amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill. You are correctly informed that I did so on the authority of members who heard him. The *Chronicle* truly represents me as charging him with giving his 'influence to a measure, *the effect of which was to extend Slavery.*" This lending his influence for the extension of Slavery, was the gist of my charge; but the only direct proofs which I then had of the fact, were the efforts for the passage of Walker's amendment. The semi-official articles in the *Intelligencer*, and Gov. Seward's letter, were not then published. Had they been before me, I should have gone further, and given them as still stronger evidence of that desire.

"You appear to think that members of Congress are incapable of being operated upon by Executive influence. I wish that I could respond to the correctness of your views. It is quite certain that during the administrations of General Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Polk, the whole Whig party, including you and myself, complained of the influence of the Executive in guiding the action of Congress. It is a fact well known, that in 1835 the nation was involved in a war for the re-capture of fugitive slaves by Executive influence, and members of Congress voted millions of dollars to carry it on. You and I certainly then felt most deeply that they were too much controlled by the Executive.

"For years the influence of our Government was prostituted by the Executive to the support of the coastwise Slave Trade, and members of Congress lent their legislative aid to sustain that degradation of our national character. We then felt that they were too much swayed by Executive influence: When the Executive involved us in a war with Mexico in 1846, and Congress assumed its responsibilities, the Whigs of the Reserve complained that they were too much controlled by Executive influence.

"During the late Presidential canvass, our leading Whig speakers complained that the President's influence would at all times command at least *forty votes in Congress*, and that it was necessary to elect Gen. Taylor in order to correct that abuse. They surely felt that members of Congress were perfectly susceptible of Executive influence.

"You and I are surely conscious that during the late session of Congress certain members voted for the reconsideration of Mr. Gott's resolution to abolish the Slave Trade. They also voted to pay for slaves from the public treasury; against the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and, in short, with slaveholders generally. We know that they were publicly spoken of and regarded by men of all parties as candidates for Executive appointment, relying for success upon their bare-faced servility; and we know that *they are now gaining wealth from the public treasury by means of offices to which they have been raised by Gen. Taylor.*

"These are unpleasant truths. I wish they did not exist; but as they are known to us, it were useless to deny that members of Congress are, and have been controlled by the Executive will. It is our duty to correct the evil so far as we can; not by denying its existence, and representing members of Congress as incapable of submitting to Executive dictation, but by calling the attention of the people to the facts.

"With these preliminary remarks I come to the article in the *Whig*, which represented you as charging me with "*a base and wilful fabrication.*" This charge was published in the Whig paper of your village on the 10th of the present month, and was read by you, as appears by your letter of the 15th. It was made against a colleague, who for some years had represented the people of your own county, to whom he was much attached, yet you permitted it to go forth with the influence of your name. Before the next number of the paper was issued I respectfully called your attention to the fact, yet no contradiction or explanation appeared, but an evasive answer was returned to my note.

"Permit me to say in all kindness and sincerity, that you did not then manifest the same tender regard for the high character of members of Congress that characterized your last letter.

"I now understand that since the receipt of my letter of the 29th, the charge is so modified that it now represents me as *repeating* an idle rumour, which I knew to be false, to the people of Warren, at a public meeting, from unjust and unworthy motives. In legal parlance, it charges me as *endorser* of the falsehood, instead of the *maker*, still holding me responsible. Of course it must be met.

"The very extraordinary attitude maintained by Gen. Taylor during the Presidential campaign, had awakened an intense interest in the mind of every lover of freedom. The great question of prohibiting Slavery from our Mexican territories was the great absorbing question. Gen Cass, though a Northern man, took sides with the South against any such prohibition by Congress. His opponent took no issue with him on this point, but at the South he was supported upon the principle that his views coincided with those of Gen. Cass, and at the North he was sustained under the expectation that he was in favour of the proviso excluding Slavery. That a fraud has been practised, either upon the North or the South, was most apparent. To this fraud you and I, and those who supported the Buffalo nominees, refused to be made parties. As to myself, it is well known that during the campaign I exerted what little influence I possessed, to prevent the accomplishment of this deception. I do not charge any intention upon those who urged the claims of Gen. Taylor upon the people of our State. I regard them as sincere; but I felt deeply sensible that they were themselves deceived. Gen. T. was elected, and every true-hearted Free Soiler anxiously desired that he might meet the expectations of his Northern supporters. But all felt that it was important to the cause of humanity that his real views should be known. If he was opposed to the extension of Slavery, the sooner that fact was known the better it would be for the cause of truth and justice. If he was in favour of that measure, it was no less important that the public should know the fact. It was, therefore your duty and mine, and of every member of Congress, to keep our constituents advised of every development of his views.

"The very fact that you and I voted for Mr. Thompson's amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, containing as it did *no expression* as to the exclusion of Slavery from California, demanded explanation.—*Why was it that most Northern members abandoned the Proviso.* Developments have shown that they were constrained to do it by the *force of Executive influence.* These facts, however unpleasant, should be made known.

"I entertained the confident expectation that General Taylor's views would be developed at an early day. His character was that of an open hearted soldier, marked by the blandness which characterizes his profession. He had never been accustomed to the habits of the Executive diplomacy. I regarded him as incapable of concealing his real desires any considerable time after he should reach the capital.

"He arrived at Washington on Friday evening, 23d February. On Saturday he saw no company, as the public papers inform us, in consequence of fatigue and ill health. Monday, we are told, was mostly occupied in the reception of his friends. On Tuesday, the 27th February, the House of Representatives took up the bill before them, establishing a government in California. I do not think the President elect had then held a conversation with any member of Congress on the subject of excluding Slavery from that territory. During the day a vote was taken in committee of the whole on striking out that section which prohibited Slavery. Members voted without the restraint of the yeas and nays, being in committee, which gave to the vote the strongest possible character against the Wilmot Proviso as it is called. Yet there was a majority of *seventeen* in favour of it. When the bill was reported to the House, and a motion was made by a Southern member to lay it on the table, on account of the exclusion of Slavery, the yeas and nays were recorded, and showed a majority of *thirty-nine* against the motion.

"The passage of this bill, containing as it did an express prohibition of Slavery, by such a large majority, created some sensation, and as early as Friday, rumours were afloat in regard to the President's wishes on the subject; but I learned nothing definite as to their foundation. On the evening of that day, the House, in committee of the whole, considered the amendment of Mr. Walker, adopted by the Senate to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.—While thus in committee, a motion was made to amend the Senate's amendment by attaching it to a Proviso excluding Slavery. This *motion failed by a majority of six votes.* Here was a falling off of *twenty-three votes* from the support of the Proviso in *three days.* Or if we take the vote as given by yeas and nays, on Tuesday, we find a loss of *forty-five* votes from the support of the position maintained by the Whig party North, during the Presidential campaign. The loss was sustained within three days from the first opportunity which the President elect had of exerting his influence on members of Congress.

"I do not say that these facts, appearing as they do in the principal papers published at Washington city, and in the journals of our Congressional proceedings, are conclusive proof that General Taylor exerted his influence against the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso; but I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that they constitute far stronger evidence of the fact than any which was ever brought to show that Mr. Polk or General Jackson dictated the action of Congress. When, near the close of the 28th Congress, a change of views was exhibited among Democratic members of Congress, in favour of annexing Texas to the United States, the entire Whig party, including you and myself, openly and unhesitatingly charged it to Executive influence. But the change was far less in numbers, and less sudden in its character, and less strikingly connected with the arrival of the President at the seat of government, than that of the late session. I then loudly declaimed against it. But equal justice should be dealt out to both the past and the present administration.

"It has been understood for years, that the Senate were opposed to the exclusion of Slavery from our territories. No such proposition has at any time found favour with that body. When Congress assembled at its late session, no one expected that the Wilmot Proviso would pass the Senate, unless the necessity of establishing a government there should induce some of its members to yield their devotion to the slave power. When the House passed a bill organizing a government in California, but excluding Slavery therefrom, and sent it to the Senate, that body suffered it to lie on their table without considering it. But, in violation of all Parliamentary rules, and in violation of their own practice since the formation of our government, they attached to a mere appropriation bill an amendment to establish a government in California. This amendment was supposed to extend the coastwise slave-trade to that territory, implying authority to hold slaves after they should arrive there. By this action of the Senate it became quite apparent that they would pass no law containing an exclusion of Slavery.

"That such determination existed, was demonstrated to the whole country on the last night of the session, when the Senate refused to agree to the amendment of the House, adopted on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Indiana. This amendment said nothing about Slavery. It appeared to adopt General Cass's doctrine in that respect, but did not authorize the carrying of slaves there. It was, therefore, rejected in the Senate, and California was abandoned to "riot and bloodshed," to the "bowie knife and pistol," rather than accept a government which did not admit slaves to be carried there. That this feeling of the Senate was known to all its leading members will not be doubted. Two of those members were selected by General Taylor for cabinet officers, and were said to be in daily and almost hourly consultation with him. One of them retained his seat in the Senate until the close of the session. Another slaveholding member of the House, who had distinguished himself in an effort to pass a bill through that body, which should permit the slaveholder to carry his slaves to California, was also taken as a cabinet officer. With these facts before the public, I think no one can doubt that the President well understood the feelings and intentions of the Senate, and of the slave power which controlled its action. From the time that body adopted the amendment of Mr. Walker on Thursday, leaving the House bill on their table unread and unconsidered, their evident policy was to pass no bill or amendment which excluded Slavery. Of this no observer could be ignorant, much less could those distinguished and experienced gentlemen who were members of the Senate and of the President's cabinet, be ignorant of it, and at least of all, could the President, to whom all eyes were turned, and to whom all were anxious to communicate facts, be ignorant of this fixed determination of the slave power, and of the Senate.

"In perfect accordance with this conviction his whole efforts were directed to the House of Representatives in aid of the Senate's influence. In the semi-official articles of the *Intelligencer*, nor in the letter from Senator Seward, nor from any other quarter, is there an intimation that he, or any friend of his, solicited the Senate to pass the House bill, or that he addressed a single request to any Senator to induce that body to change its action, or what he and all others knew to be its fixed and determined policy. His efforts were all directed towards the House of Representatives to induce that body to change its position. To urge them under such circumstances to pass another law, was to ask them to pass one that would be *acceptable to the Senate.*—To call on the House under such circumstances, to pass a law establishing "*some form of government in California,*" was in its very essence to ask them to establish a government *admitting Slavery there.* He well knew that no other could receive the sanction of the Senate." The cry of the "bowie knife and the pistol," "riot and bloodshed," were raised with the most palpable design to frighten Northern members to adopt some amendment that should admit Slavery. I do not impute this intention to all who acted under impulses given by the President. Many of these gentlemen were doubtless acted upon and put in motion as instruments of the Executive, unconscious of the tendency of their own efforts. The well defined object of the President, however, is made clear by reference to the second semi official article in the Intelligencer, in which the President insists that his "*interposition was justifiable, nay* IMPERATIVE," and speaks of the Wilmot Proviso as "an *inoperative and totally unnecessary declaration against Slavery.*" In this article the President's true feelings are doubtless portrayed.—His hostility to the Proviso is distinctly avowed, and the interposition of his influence to guide the action of Congress is openly justified and declared to have been *imperative.*

"Your constituents and mine are given distinctly to understand that we were incompetent to the discharge of our sworn duties; that it was necessary for the President to control our action; that, like slaves upon the plantation, we were subjected to the surveillance of a man who had never held a civil office, nor given a vote. It is difficult for me to speak this insult to the American people in terms of forbearance; it is still more difficult for me to do justice to the President, and to the public, as I proceed to examine the effect of this interposition upon Congress. Governor Seward informs us of the President's anxiety on the subject, as well as that of Mr. Ewing and Mr. Clayton. He then says he went to the capital with Mr. Ewing, drew up an amendment, showed it to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, obtained his approbation, and "*spent the remainder of the day in urging members of the House to vote for it.*" This amendment was an adoption of General Cass's doctrine. *It said nothing about Slavery.* In doing this, Senator Seward was most palpably acting in furtherance of the President's designs; that is, he was inducing members of the House to abandon the proviso. You cannot have forgotten that soon after we entered the hall, at the close of the recess on Saturday evening, it was generally reported and understood that the most of the Whig members from Pennsylvania, and some others, had agreed to go for Walker's amendment. Mr. Greeley has told the country that he knew of a sufficient number to carry it through the House, who would have voted for it, had we come to direct action upon it. To prevent that result, you and I, and many Northern men of all parties, felt constrained to vote for Mr. Thompson's amendment, containing no proviso for the exclusion of Slavery. Most deeply did I then feel that I was myself driven and constrained to act under the pressure of Executive influence. I think we were both conscious that an unseen power had paralyzed our strength. Those newspaper reports, which represent me as saying on that occasion that we "*could not bear up under the combined weight of two administrations,*" correctly reported my words. Truth, sir, is always consistent with itself. The avowed opposition of the President to the proviso, and the justification of his interposition, the labours of Senator Seward, and results in the House, are distinctly connected with the abandonment of the proviso by the House, as *cause* is ever connected with *effect.*

Except for Executive influence, Thompson's amendment could never have succeeded in the house, nor would you or I have voted for it. So also every act of the President on this subject is in perfect keeping with his prejudices, his education, his associations and his interest. They are in perfect harmony with the sentiments of all southern Whigs, and with the sentiments of those who sustained him in the South, regarding himself as "fully pledged to the support of *southern interests.*"

You will bear in mind that it was on Saturday, the last day of the session, after the committee of conference had failed to agree—after the Senate had insisted upon Walker's amendment—when no one expected that body to accede, that General Taylor called the attention of Senator Seward to the necessity of having "*some form of government in California.*" Can any man understand this in any other light than that of asking the members of the House of Representatives to give up the proviso, and pass some law that should not contain a principle so obnoxious to the Senate. To suppose that the President expected that any other could pass that body, is to regard him as incapable of appreciating the plainest demonstrations with which he was surrounded. Governor Seward certainly so understood it, and, therefore, spent the day, as he informs us, in urging members of the House to vote for a measure which did not contain it. When these efforts attracted public attention, and the President was charged with favouring Walker's amendment, the country is informed that he was exceedingly anxious to have "some form of government there; that he desired to save the people from riot and bloodshed, and lawless violence upon each other." But a few months previously he was at the head of an army, engaged at an immense expense of blood and treasury to the nation, in carrying rapine and slaughter among the Mexicans. He then appeared to feel no remorse at the vast sacrifice of human life which occurred under his own directions.* Those who now with the President manifest such sudden anxiety to save these people from slaying each other, had but a year previously exhibited quite as great a desire for their destruction.

When at Warren I charged General Taylor with exerting "his influence in favour of Walker's amendment," *the effect of which was to extend Slavery.* These other efforts, now brought to light by the official articles of the Intelligencer, and by Governor Seward's letter, had not then come to my knowledge in such tangible shape as to authorize me to state them. Of their existence I was as conscious as I now am; but I knew not where the proof could be obtained. They are now before the country. They show that other and greater efforts were put forth, *the effect of which was to extend Slavery*, than that named by me. But in my view these endeavours of the President to guide the action of Congress in favour of Slavery, are far less insulting to the freemen of the North than the threats of his "*indignant frowns*" upon the "free soil party, or any portion of it, hereafter *detected* in opposing the formation of a civil government in California and New Mexico." This attempt openly to intimidate the representatives of freemen into the support of Executive views, is certainly novel in this government. How far it will subserve the purpose intended, remains to be seen.

You and I are to serve two years in Congress; and I call your attention to these facts as much for the purpose of exhibiting the tendencies of the present administration, as for my own vindication. The past is of little importance, except as it points to the future. The moment I saw the future policy of the Executive clearly indicated, it became my duty to make these indications known to the public. Had I failed to do so, I should have forfeited the confidence reposed in me by an enlightened and independent constituency.

During the last day of the session, I was told, from various quarters, that General Taylor had expressed his desire in favour of Walker's amendment to different members of the House of Representatives. I felt it due to him as well as to the public, that the truth of these reports should be known. I made strict inquiry of those who conversed with me on the subject. I found that the Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, Hon. Samuel D. Morris, of Ohio, Hon. B. B. Thurston, of Rhode Island, and the Hon. James Cooper, of Pennsylvania, had each severally heard the President elect express his wishes for the passage of Walker's amendment. It is due to those gentlemen that I should state, that to this day I have not interchanged a word with but one of them on the subject, except simply to write them a letter of inquiry. I did not understand these expressions to have been private or confidential; but they were regarded as the open, frank and undisguised expression of his feelings. Nor did I understand that these were the only members to whom such expressions were made. On the contrary, I understood, as Mr. Boyd has stated in his letter, that several other members were present at the time to which he alludes.

Having learnt these facts, I felt no hesitation in making them known. I well knew that members of Congress were generally unwilling to come in conflict with the Executive. Still I had entire confidence that existing truths could not be kept from the public mind. On this point I felt no doubt. I therefore spoke freely to the people who assembled at the court house on the evening of my arrival in your village. When assailed on the subject by newspapers, and before I saw the semi-official article in the Intelligencer, or Governor Seward's letter, I wrote the four gentlemen mentioned, simply saying what I had stated at Warren, and that I was assailed therefor, and requested them to inform me as to the facts within their knowledge. Three of the gentlemen have complied to my inquiry, the other has not. Mr. Boyd in his letter fears he would violate the proprieties of social life if he were to state what was said in his presence, for *publication.* This I think an erroneous view, but I have no fault to find with it. The frankness with which he states—that he held a conversation with Gen. Taylor on the subject, shows how clearly that when called on in his place he will not hesitate to say what he knows in regard to the matter. So, too, of Mr. Cooper. He declares his understanding of Gen. Taylor's remarks *in regard to Walker's amendment* was very different from that of Governor Seward, as stated in his published letter; and then when in his place he will speak for the world to hear. Of that I entertain no doubt; nor is it material with me whether he speaks now or for the whole country six months hence. Of the character of the statement when made I have no fears. To Mr. Thurston I feel under obligations. He has spoken as he always voted, for *freedom*, and like a *freeman.* His constituents as well as mine were entitled to know the President's views. We had been unable to obtain any expression of them during the Presidential campaign. He had been raised to a position where his wishes were to tell upon the character of his country—upon the dignity of unborn millions; and every freeman and every slave in the United States has a moral right to understand his views upon the great question of extending Slavery.

These letters will exhibit the reason why the President *did not deny* the interposition of his influence in favour of Walker's amendment in the article published in the National Intelligencer—while I am constrained to say that the attempted evasion on this point does little credit to his candor.

These letters show the positive declarations of General Taylor on the specific point of his wishes in regard to Walker's amendment, "*the effect of which was to extend Slavery.*" These statements are connected with circumstances and results which not only corroborate and confirm the accuracy of those gentlemen, but they place their statements beyond the possibility of contradiction. These are all ratified, sanctioned and confirmed by the admission of the President himself, through his official organ.

Here, I cheerfully leave the subject to the judgment of an enlightened community.

Yours, J. R. GIDDINGS.

*While writing, intelligence has reached me that a government is forming in California, without bloodshed and without Slavery.

Bell View, Ky. April 29, 1849.

Hon. J. R. Giddings—Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 2d instant, I beg leave to say, it is true that, when on a visit to General Taylor, a short time before the close of the last Congress, the conversation between him and myself (others being present) turned upon the necessity of settling the Slavery question as connected with our acquired territories. But lest I subject myself to the charge of violating the proprieties of social intercourse, I am constrained to decline reporting any part of that conversation for publication. The propriety of this course I trust will be more apparent, when it is remembered that (so far as I perceive,) neither the public interests, nor the character of individuals, is materially involved in the matter.

Your obedient servant,
LYNN BOYD.

Pottsville, May 7, 1849.

My Dear Sir—Owing to absence, your favour did not reach me till to-day. I am not of consequence enough to mingle myself in the controversies of the great. Newspaper celebrity and political controversy are alike distasteful to me. Truth, however, compels me to say that my understanding of the wishes of Gen. Taylor in relation to Walker's amendment, was very different from Governor Seward's as stated in his letter.

When I am in my place in the Senate, I will speak freely and for the whole world to hear. Until then, I hope not to be called on to say yea or nay between political adversaries. Pardon me for not entering voluntarily into these contests. When I am regularly drafted, I will try to do my duty to the freemen who elect me.

Your friend,
J. COOPER.

Hon. J. R. Giddings.

Hopkinton, (R. I.) April 18, 1849.

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favour of 9th inst. is before me, and in reply I would say: On Saturday, previous to the adjournment of Congress, I called on Gen. Taylor, for the purpose of paying my respects to him. After conversing a time upon the general topics of the day, and especially what was before Congress to be done before the adjournment, he made this remark: "*That he hoped Mr. Walker's amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill would prevail.*" Whether his purpose was to influence my vote upon the bill, I am unable to say.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. B. THURSTON.

Hon. J. R. Giddings, Ohio.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
Western Anti-Slavery Society.

Your Committee, upon whom, since our last Annual Meeting has devolved the duty of directing the operations of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, rejoice in the belief that the efforts of those who have been engaged in the work of rescuing from bondage three millions of our equal brothers and sisters, have not been in vain. The Anti-Slavery cause is still advancing; the number of those willing to be called Abolitionists, and to act in a manner deserving the name, is continually and rapidly increasing; and all that is required to insure the completion of the work so nobly begun, and thus far so faithfully carried forward, is, that the friends of freedom shall continue faithful to principle, and steadfast and determined in their efforts in behalf of the millions who are in chains. Thousands are already with us, and other thousands are beginning to see that ultra as are our doctrines, startling as are our positions, they are not more radical than Justice, nor more startling than the voice of Truth.

Your Committee, during the ten months they have been in charge of the affairs of the Society, have directed its operations in the manner which seemed to them best calculated to advance the interests of the Anti-Slavery cause. James W. Walker and Henry C. Curtis were employed in the lecturing field, the former seven and the latter almost five months.—These zealous and efficient advocates of the slave's cause traversed several different sections of the State, and by their earnest and eloquent appeals in behalf of human freedom, did much, we believe, wherever they went, to arouse the people to a sense of the slave's wrongs and the Nation's guilt; inducing many, despite the power of education, and the influence of political and ecclesiastical corruption, to relinquish whatever participation they may have had in the crime of the oppressor, and to stand forth the fearless and determined opponents of Slavery; and of whatever custom or institution, however time-honoured, that contributes to its continuance.

In addition to the labours of our regular agents, much has been done to advance the cause by individual friends of the slave, who, as far as their avocations would allow it, gave the free will offering of their time and talents to the cause of suffering humanity. Much has been done and can yet be effected by persons thus holding meetings in their respective neighbourhoods, to investigate the subject of Slavery, and consider our duties in relation to it. It is to these local meetings, where neighbours meet together to consult as to their duties and responsibilities, and to strengthen each other in the fulfilment of them, as much as to large conventions of the people, that our cause is to be indebted for its progress and final triumph.

The labours of C. C. Burleigh, and H. C. Wright, who devoted a part of the time which they spent in the West after our last Meeting, to the advocacy of Anti-Slavery contributed much to the cause. On the whole, we believe that a vast amount of good has been done within the past year by our lecturing operations, notwithstanding the great political excitement which has convulsed the country, tending to unfit men for listening to truth, or regarding the rights of humanity.

The *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, which has almost completed the fourth volume of its publication, we regard as an indispensable instrumentality for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery movement; without a means of communication and interchange of sentiment between the Abolitionists of the West, and the publication of facts and arguments bearing upon the subject of Slavery and Freedom, it would be impossible for us to labour efficiently for the bondmen's redemption. What we have to do cannot be accomplished by the living speaker alone; without an efficient high-toned Anti-Slavery paper, comparatively little could be effected by our other operations, however diligently we might pursue them. The *Bugle* has been, since the time of its commencement until now, under the editorial charge of Benj. S. and J. E. Jones, to whose faithfulness and ability our cause in the West is greatly indebted.

Feeling the importance of having such a paper in the West, the Executive Committee have regretted deeply that the *Bugle* has not had a wider circulation. The experience of those, whether societies or individuals, who have undertaken the publication of uncompromising Anti-Slavery periodicals, has so far been, that such do not receive the patronage necessary either to the greatest usefulness, or to their pecuniary support: The *Bugle*, in this respect, forms no exception to the mass. Its receipts have always fallen far short of its expenses.

Owing to the debt resting upon the Society at the commencement of the year—amounting to $850,—and the constant expense of publishing the paper and conducting our other operations, your Committee have experienced not a little difficulty and perplexity in directing the pecuniary affairs of the Society. At one time we despaired, almost, of being able to continue to publish the Bugle to the end of the year, without increasing this debt more than we felt warranted in doing. Upon consideration, however, we deemed it best not to suspend the paper, feeling certain that the cause would suffer materially from such a course. The result has been that the debt of the Society has increased about $150,—its present amount being about $1,000. An amount, however, considerably larger than this, is due the Society from subscribers to the Bugle.

Cannot some effective measures be taken by the Society for the liquidation of this debt? If those subscribers to the Bugle, who are in arrears, would promptly pay the amount of their dues, we would not be under the necessity of thus again reporting the Society in this embarrassed condition. But this has not been done; nor is it to be expected that a large amount of these subscriptions can be collected immediately. We hope, then, that the Annual Meeting will provide for the payment of the debt, that the new Executive Committee may enter unembarrassed into the work of commencing and carrying forward an efficient plan of operations.

We rejoice to be able to say that arrangements have been made such as will make the burden of the Anti-Slavery Bugle comparatively light for the coming year—probably remove it entirely. Abby K. Foster, to whose devoted efforts more than to those of any other individual, the paper, and the cause in the West, are indebted for their success, learning the embarrassment of the paper, set herself to work immediately about the task of assisting it, and owing to the liberality of the friends of our cause in Eastern Pennsylvania, Boston, and elsewhere in the East, she has been able to place in the hands of the Executive Committee of the American Society an amount sufficient to enable them to aid our Society in defraying the expenses of editing the Bugle for a year to come. This timely aid, together with the receipts of the paper, will be almost—we trust, altogether sufficient to ensure the publication of the paper for the next year without farther expense to the Society. The present editors preferring to be released from the charge of the paper, the services of Oliver Johnson have been obtained; whose long and ardent devotion to the cause of the slave, and experience and ability as an editor, are a sufficient guaranty that, in his hands, the paper will, as heretofore, advocate, without concealment or compromise, the great principles of action which it is the object of the Western Society to inculcate; and be conducted with fidelity and ability such as shall commend it to the friends of freedom.

The Anti-Slavery Fair, held last year at the time of the Annual Meeting, contained a large collection of useful and fancy articles, and though, on account of the room in which it was held being remote from the place of meeting, the receipts were not so large as from that of the preceding year, enough was realized to show that the funds can thus be obtained to aid our cause which could not so readily be acquired by any other means. The proceeds of the Fair, including the amount obtained by the sales made afterwards at Marlboro', Massillon and Bethlehem, was about $550. As our Annual Meeting is held this year earlier than usual, it was thought best by many of those interested in the matter, that a Fair should not be held at the time of the Meeting, but deferred until some suitable time in August or September. In many places, we are informed, the friends are busily and zealously engaged in providing for it; and we hope that no pains will be spared to procure a large and valuable collection of articles to be brought together and offered for sale at such time and place as those interested may deem most advisable. We think there need, in future, be no fear but that the goods contributed to the Fair can be sold.—If all are not disposed of at the time and place of first offering them, Fairs can afterwards be held at other places, and thus the residue be sold without difficulty. This is the plan which has been adopted by those devoted friends of the slave in the East, who have done so much for several years past, by means of Anti-Slavery Bazaars, to aid the American Anti-Slavery Society. We hope, then, that the women of the West will combine their efforts to aid, by contributions to the approaching Fair, the Anti-Slavery movement in the West; for, assuredly, there has never been greater need than now for the friends of humanity to be active in the work of arousing and enlightening the public mind.

Since the last meeting of our Society, abundant evidences have appeared showing that long and arduous as have been the labours of the Abolitionists, much yet remains to be done ere the cause of Freedom can triumph in our land. But a few months ago, the American People, clothed in that sovereign majesty, appointed to the Presidency of the United States a man known to the country only as a dealer in the bodies and souls of men, and a successful champion in the battles of Slavery! None pretended that Zachary Taylor, was a statesman, or familiar with the various duties which a President of the United States is called upon to fill. He himself professed no practical acquaintance with civil affairs. But he was a large slaveholder and had devoted years of his life to the work of strengthening, by robbery and bloodshed, at the command of the U. S. Government, the accursed system of human bondage and hence, was set up, as the idol even of the Whig party—"the Anti-Slavery party of the country"—who had been constant and vociferous in the denunciation of that war, as the conductor of which, he won the renown which, in connection with his robber title to ownership in three hundred of his brothers and sisters made him an available candidate! Such the consistency of American republicanism!

Nor would the result have conduced more to the welfare of the country, or given evidence of advancement in the Nation, had the Democratic party been successful in the late Presidential struggle. That party has always shown an entire willingness to go any conceivable length to extend and defend the institution of Slavery; and the failure of the party to elect its candidate—whatever may have been its cause, was not owing to any unwillingness on its part, or on the part of General Cass, to go to any extent in subserviency to the Slaveholding power that its most earnest adherents could desire.

The American Government stands almost alone in the face of the world the determined and unblushing defender of the vilest of all systems of oppression. While other nations barbarian as well as civilized, unable longer to resist the appeals of Justice and Humanity, are abolishing their chattelism, this Nation as if in madness, goes to every length of meaness and of crime, regardless as well of the most solemn treaty stipulations as of every principle of honor and justice, to extend and perpetuate the hateful system of Slavery.

The position of the Church on the question of human Freedom, is not essentially different from what it has been in former years. Still the American Church as a body, remains the great bulwark of American Slavery, and gives a sanction and protection to the hateful crime of oppression, that nothing short of its perfect renovation, or entire destruction can remove. The Church has by its own repeated admissions and declarations, the power to decide whether Slavery or Freedom shall, for the future be the doom of the millions who are in bondage in this land. So far, with a perfect consciousness of its power, it has refused to speak the word of deliverance, but has chosen rather, to strengthen, by its powerful influence, the chains of the Slave. And yet, we are censured even by those who claim to be the enemies of oppression, for denouncing the church and denying its claim to the name of Him, who inculcated, by his life and precepts, the brotherhood of the human race—the duty of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us! The Abolitionists have attacked the Church because they found it faithless to humanity,—leagued with oppression. So long as it remains in its present pro-slavery position, the uncompromising friends of freedom can have no fellowship—no union with it.

While, as above stated, we have abundant and painful proofs that the Government and the Church and the Nation, are wedded to Slavery, we rejoice in the many evidences which the last year has afforded, that individuals in numbers large and increasing are becoming dissatisfied, and are beginning to command both of Church and State, something better than they have heretofore done; and in this increasing dissatisfaction do we behold the sure promise of our final triumph.

The formation of the Free Soil party and the agitations in and secessions from the various Religious organizations of the country, are cheering signs of progress. The Free Soil party is doubtless one of the results of the Anti-Slavery agitation of past years. It occupies a position greatly in advance of the Whig and Democratic parties, from which it was principally formed. The party is, perhaps, all that those who propose to remain members of the Government have a right to expect, or demand. It has no right—and does not propose to interfere with Slavery in the States in which it now exists. It merely opposes its extension, and existence, beyond certain limits. This, of course, is all we can expect of a party pledged to support the Constitution of the United States; and we rejoice to see so many who have heretofore been willing to violate their oath of allegiance to the Constitution for the purpose of strengthening the slave system, advancing even so far as to desire its restriction in future within its constitutional limits. But this is far less than we as Abolitionists are bound to demand; we cannot regard or respect a Constitution that by the admissions of the Free Soil party and the nation, gives solemn guaranties to Slavery—that makes compromises with oppression, and requires of its adherents that they shall protect at every hazard the slaveholder in his traffic in human flesh. We as Abolitionists feel bound to stand outside of the Constitution and refuse to become or remain a part of the unholy alliance.

Much, then, as we rejoice at the advancement which the formation of the Free Soil party indicates, we should be false to ourselves and humanity were we to lower our Platform to the level of that which it occupies. Our only consistent course, and that which promises most for the success of the movement in which we are engaged, is to continue true to our cardinal principle, "No union with Slaveholders."

The action of the Ohio Legislature of last winter in abolishing the most odious of the inhuman "Black Laws" which have so long disgraced our Statute-book, is a cheering evidence that public sentiment in our State is advancing. A distinction, however, is still made, between our citizens—coloured people are deprived of the privilege of the poor-laws—coloured children are yet thrust from our public schools, and the law providing separate schools for them cannot, owing to the smallness of their number in any one neighbourhood, be of any practical utility.

As in the State, so in the Church, there are evidences on the part of individuals of dissatisfaction, and a disposition to do something for the overthrow of Slavery. A few ecclesiastical bodies, comparatively small and uninfluential, have taken ground more or less decided in opposition to Slavery; and many of the larger organizations have been forced at least into a brief discussion of the subject, and, we trust, the day will soon come when Church as well as State will lose their power to check the growing humanity of those who are labouring for the true and right.

In conclusion, let us again urge upon the Western Society the necessity for making provision for efficient labour the coming year. A great work is before us—the millions in chains are imploring us for aid; the people are willing to listen to our appeals in behalf of the down-trodden and oppressed—shall they not hear them? The success attending the efforts made in behalf of freedom in other lands should inspire us with hope for our own country. Slavery is fast disappearing from amongst civilized, and even barbarous nations! France, Sweden, and Denmark have abolished Slavery in all their colonies, and several of the South American Republics have made provision for its abolition throughout their borders; Portugal has given assurances that Slavery shall be abolished throughout her possessions. The Bey of Tunis, years ago, liberated all his subjects from bondage—millions of the serfs of Western Europe have been set at liberty; and even the Sultan of Turkey, and the Shah of Persia, have made arrangements with a view of limiting and ameliorating, if not destroying their system of oppression. Even the Brazilians are becoming ashamed of their Slavery, and Catholic Spain, it is thought, cannot long resist the practical rebuke of the "barbarian" Bey of Tunis! Ours, which was the first of all the nations to declare, by its words, the equal rights of all men, bids fair to be the last to give a practical recoguition of human

brotherhood. But even the day when the fetters shall be broken from the limbs of the last slave—the *American* slave—we trust is not far distant. Let us labour with renewed zeal and energy to hasten the happy day!

On behalf of the Executive Committee—
JAMES BARNABY,
Cor. Sec'y.

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

Held at Grove, Columbiana Co. O. on the 19th, 20th, and 21st June, 1849.

The *President*, WILLIAM STEADMAN, opened the meeting with a few remarks, urging upon the members of the Society the necessity of active and harmonious efforts.

On motion, LOT HOLMES was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The following Committees were appointed:

Business Committee.—Lewis Morgan, J. W. Walker, Charles Griffin, Samuel Myers, Truman Case, Oliver Johnson, Lydia Irish, Ruth Galbreath, Eliza Holmes.

Nominating Committee.—Ann Eliza Lee, Samuel Myers, Sarah Coates, Hester Walton, Eli Thomas, Horace Case, William Griffith, Geo. Garretson, H. Roby, Joseph Cope, Mary Ann Demming, Enos Hillis, and Jane Lloyd.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted. [See preceding columns.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, addressed the meeting in a very interesting review of the history of the Anti-Slavery cause, and its present encouraging prospects.

Song—"There's a good time coming."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Addresses were made by Samuel Myers, H. C. Wright, and Oliver Johnson, upon the pro-slavery character of the American Church, and U. S. Constitution.

Song—"Oh, pity the Slave Mother."

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 20th.

The Treasurer presented his Report, which was accepted as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.
From August 17th 1848, to June 20th, 1849.

RECEIPTS.

Am'ts received from Fairs and collections,	$576,18
Am'ts received on donations and pledges,	577,23
Total,	$1153,41

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Publishing Agent for printing Bugle	$520,72
" Steadman and Carroll on Press,	54,90
" S. Brooke, on press, commissions, &c.	110,45
" W. Walker on salary,	165,40
" H. W. Curtis on salary,	61,08
" B. S. Jones, order Ex. Com.	229,80
Other expenses, and discount on Norwalk money,	11,06
Total,	$1153,41

ISAAC TRESCOTT,
Treasurer of W. A. S. S.

By direction of the Executive Committee the annual report of the Publishing Agent is appended:

Expenses of publishing the Anti-Slavery *Bugle* for 10 months,	$1350,00
Receipts from the subscribers for the same time,	750,00
Deficiency,	$600,00

The Committee on nominations reported the following list of officers, to serve the Society the ensuing year, viz:

President—TRUMAN CASE.
Vice Presidents—WM. STEADMAN,
" J. W. WALKER,
Corresponding Secretary—LAURA BARNABY.
Recording Secretary—OLIVER JOHNSON.
Treasurer—ISAAC TRESCOTT.
Executive Committee.—James Westfall, James Barnaby, Ann E. Lee, Lewis Morgan, Mercy Holmes, A. H. Case, Sarah Coates, L. Holmes, B. S. Jones, Daniel Bonsall, David L. Galbreath.

Oliver Johnson, on behalf of the Business Committee, offered the following series of Resolutions, which were accepted, and ordered to lie on the table.

1. *Resolved*, That, in assuming [illegible] eventful period in the history of the world, to consider the claims of our enslaved fellow countrymen, and to devise measures for their deliverance from a worse than Egyptian bondage, we obey the highest and holiest impulses of our nature, which are ever prompting us to deeds of justice and mercy; and that, in the important work before us, we gratefully and reverently recognize our dependence upon the God of Truth, who has written his law in our hearts, revealing himself to us as the Father of the human race, and requiring us to love each other and all men as brethren.

2. *Resolved*, That the Gospel of Anti-Slavery, which we are called to proclaim in the ears of this oppressive and hypocritical nation, and for which we suffer reproach comprehends no more than an earnest and heartfelt recognition of the Slave as our Brother, and the faithful performance of the duties springing from that relation, and enforced in that precept of Jesus which declares, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

3. *Resolved*, That we hereby reaffirm our conviction, that American Slavery, whatever disguise it may assume, and by whatever name its votaries and apologists may baptize it, is an atrocious crime against God and humanity; and that if, as *they* affirm, the Bible sanctions it, then is that book not from above, but from beneath, and worthy not of the reverence, but the execration of mankind.

4. *Resolved*, That there can be no higher blasphemy against the God of Love, no deeper insult to his name and authority, no fouler libel upon his character, than to affirm that, in the Bible or elsewhere, HE has sanctioned the system of American Slavery.

5. That the ministers and sects of our land which either sanction or apologize for Slavery, or which refuse or neglect to adopt earnest and vigorous efforts to break the chains of the slave, are infidel to the highest and holiest law of God, false alike to humanity and Christ, and filled with the spirit of Atheism; and that to call such a Ministry and such a Church *Christian*, would be to put darkness for light, falsehood for truth, and sin for holiness, thereby insulting the common sense of mankind, and provoking the displeasure of Heaven.

6. *Resolved*, That the infidelity against which the Bible launches its severest denunciations, consists not in the denial of any sectarian dogma or shibboleth, nor in the failure to observe any outward rite or ceremony, but in a practical rejection of the great law of Human Brotherhood, a neglect of the claims of suffering humanity, stopping the ear and hardening the heart to the cries of the oppressed and refusing to aid in breaking their chains.

7. *Resolved*, That the American Union is a covenant between slaveholders and non-slaveholders, an alliance between communities cherishing the crime of Slavery and States nominally free, involving all who vote under it or swear to support it in the dread responsibility, the fearful guilt, of supporting an institution which outrages the rights of man and defies the authority of God; and that with a confidence made invincible by reflection and experience, we reiterate the doctrine of "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS," religiously or politically, as essential to a sound and consistent testimony against the giant sin of the American people.

8. *Resolved*, That while we rejoice in the uprising of the people to prevent the farther extension of Slavery and to effect its abolition within the domain of the national government, and hail the formation of a political party upon this basis as an evidence that the seeds of truth which Abolitionists have scattered in faith and hope and watered with their tears are taking root in a fruitful soil, we nevertheless feel bound to declare, that a party which promises protection to Slavery in the States where it now exists, and swears allegiance to the "compromises" of the Constitution, is unsound in principle, radically defective in its aims, and unworthy of the countenance and support of the friends of humanity and freedom.

9. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the friends of Equal Rights upon the repeal of the most odious of the statutes known as the Black Laws of Ohio, and call upon them to redouble their exertions to procure the utter extermination of a code which has so long degraded our State in the estimation of the civilized world, justly exposing us to the charge of inhumanity towards the poor and defenceless and of hypocrisy in our professions of liberty and equality.

10. *Resolved*, That we once more record our testimony against the detestable prejudice which denies to a portion of the human family their inalienable rights of liberty, education and social intercourse, on account of the colour of their skins, and call upon Abolitionists everywhere to be faithful and thorough, by precept and example, in exposing this abomination, and in vindicating the equality of their coloured brethren.

11. *Resolved*, That we have cause for joy and exultation in the escape of so many slaves from their prison-house, and in the change of public opinion, which, in spite of laws and Constitutions, and in defiance of the corruptions of sect and party, renders the fugitive bondman, comparatively safe from his blood-thirsty pursuers; and that we are encouraged by this change to persevere in our labours, until there shall be no spot in the free States where the flying captive may not find relief and succour, and until our whole land shall be purified from its foulest curse, its most crying abomination.

12. *Resolved*, That our deepest sympathies are excited in behalf of our brothers who are suffering a cruel imprisonment for extending a helping hand to the outraged and down-trodden slave; and that we intend to show our sincerity in this regard, by labouring to destroy the accursed Union which builds their dungeon, and the hypocritical Church which bolts its door.

13. *Resolved*, That the cause of reform can never reach its ultimatum,—liberty of thought, speech and action,—in the hands of the "Lions" only; but we urge individual investigation, the coming up of *all* hearts as the heart of *one*, for the overthrow of all injustice, falsehood and wrongs, and the promotion of peace on earth and good will to man.

14. *Resolved*, That as American women are suffering the keenest anguish, the most abhorrent cruelties of tortured humanity, we offer no apology for stoical indifference, for delicate inactivity, or for painful neglect of duty in those who fully understand American Slavery; and for those who are yet in ignorance in this matter, we would propose a burnt offering for their sin—and henceforth invite and urge them to investigate, to think, and to be able systematically to lay the axe at the root of Slavery, and aid heartily in procuring liberty for the captive, virtue and intelligence to those of their own sex. Therefore, *Resolved*, That the women of this meeting be specially invited to aid in the accomplishment of its object, and unhesitatingly come to the platform.

James Barnaby, Oliver Johnson, and others, addressed the meeting on the subject of Finance, which occupied the remaining part of the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion, K. G. Thomas, Sarah Coates, Truman Case, Mercy L. Holmes, Alex. Glen, Nancy H. Stead man and Allen Hisey, were appointed a Committee on Finance.

Oliver Johnson offered the following, which was adopted with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our honour as individuals, and as a Society, to pay the balance of the debt incurred by the Executive Committee, in conducting the cause during the past year.

On motion, the resolutions from the Business Committee, which were laid on the table in the morning, were then taken up, and No. 1 adopted without discussion.—No. 2 was discussed by Oliver Johnson, H. C. Wright, and John Knox, at considerable length; after which, a song, "Hark! a voice from Heaven proclaiming," was sung.

George H. Marcher continued the discussion in the negative. The resolution was adopted with but few dissenting voices. No. 3 was taken up and advocated by John Knox, H. C. Wright and others, with considerable animation. Adopted.

The following preamble and resolution were passed:

Whereas, In consequence of the oft repeated charges, on the part of politicians, that the Disunionists are afraid to meet them in open and fair discussion of the pro-slavery character of the United States Constitution, but always crowd it off until the last of the meetings, when the audiences are about dispersing; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolutions, No 7, 8, 12, as reported by the Business Committee, be made the order of the day for to morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, to which time this meeting now adjourn.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 21.

B. S. Jones offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn at 12 o'clock, and after a recess of one hour, take up for consideration the interests of the "Anti-Slavery *Bugle*," adopted.

Resolutions, No. 7, 8, and 12, as ordered, was then taken up and advocated at some length by A. Cowles, and S. Myers, and opposed by H Preston, followed by H. C. Wright in the affirmative.

Pending the discussion, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

J. W. Walker, offered and advocated the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Anti Slavery *Bugle*, from the commencement of its existence, under the management of its late editors, BENJ. S. and ELIZABETH JONES, has proved itself a powerful auxiliary in the cause of human freedom, by its bold and fearless enunciation of those great principles which distinguish us as a Society. We deem it, therefore, a duty we owe the friends who have just retired from the editorial department, to express the satisfaction their course has afforded us; and to tender them our best wishes in that sphere in which they shall in the future move.

Resolved, That we welcome to our midst, and to the editorial charge of the Anti Slavery *Bugle*, the long tried friend of the slave, OLIVER JOHNSON, whose hands we are resolved to strengthen, and whose heart we are resolved to cheer, by doing all we can to extend the circulation of our organ, so that hundreds and thousands who are still wedded to a corrupt Church and man crushing Government, may see their false position, and ere long be found doing good service on the side of humanity and [illegible]

Resolved, That we feel deeply affected by the kindly sympathy manifested to us by our Eastern friends, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, through our much respected friend ABBY KELLY FOSTER, in furnishing means to pay the salary of the editor of the *Bugle* for the ensuing year; hoping they will realize the truth uttered by one of olden time, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Resolved, That as intelligence has been received on this side the Atlantic, that JOSEPH BARKER, of England, the intrepid and bold Political and Religious Reformer, whose labours have done so much to overthrow political and religious despotism in that country, is about to visit this; we tender him the assurance of a hearty welcome, feeling confident that the man who has stood by the side of GARRISON, WRIGHT, and DOUGLASS, in his own country, will be faithful to the cause of the slave in this.

On motion, it was voted that James Barnaby, Jesse Holmes, A. Hisey, Isaac Trescott, Mercy L. Holmes, and Sarah Coates, be a Committee to take subscribers to the Anti-Slavery *Bugle* in the meeting. Forty individuals subscribed.

The discussion pending at the adjournment of the morning session, was resumed by H. Preston in the negative, and O. Johnson and H. C. Wright in the affirmative, and after an animated debate, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Truman Case offered the following resolution, which was advocated by himself and H. C. Wright, and adopted

Resolved, That the Church whose ministers are loud in their denunciations and rebukes of infant sprinkling, but are dumb on the question of infant selling and infant chattelizing; who labour assiduously to get men's bodies baptized in the water, but say not a word to save and redeem them from the market and the auction block, should be regarded as a base counterfeit on true Christianity, as hopelessly corrupt and apostate, false to God and man, and for whose destruction and overthrow we should continually labour.

Sarah Coates, on behalf of those interested in holding Anti-Slavery Fairs, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society earnestly recommend to the attention of the friends of the cause the *Anti-Slavery Fair*, to be held in Ravenna, the ensuing Autumn, and request the continuance of contributions of labour, materials, and money in its aid.

The remaining resolutions reported by the Business Committee, were then taken up and adopted without opposition.

The amount of money and pledges taken up (including the amount reported by the Financial Committee,) and profits on sales of books donated to the Society, during the meeting, amounted to about $500.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the unfeigned thanks of this Society, be tendered to the friends in this vicinity, for their kindness and the faithful manner in which they have entertained the members in attendance during this meeting.

Adjourned sine die.

LOT HOLMES, Sec'y.

Synopsis of Colonel Benton's Speech.

Delivered at Boonville, June 9th 1849.

Col. Benton commenced his address by a reference to his late speech at Jefferson City, declaring that nothing was to be substracted from it or to be qualified, and if anything from the present speech should be understood as varying from that in any particular, it would be a mistake. He meant to speak on a different part of the subject: to speak of his appeal to the people, and to vindicate his right and their rights in making it. The appeal was more in favour of their rights than of his. They were the supreme judge, and had a right to retain jurisdiction of the case. The members of the General Assembly and the Senators and Representatives in Congress were, all, the agents of the people, and the people had authority over them all, and especially when there was any question among them as to the manner of doing the people's business. His appeal was to the people on the question of their own will; it was to the *whole* people, for the instructions to him were in the name of the whole. They were not party instructions, but State instructions. They were in the name of the State, and to the State only could the question of their correctness be directed.

Mr. Benton made nine points or propositions as reasons why the appeal should not be sustained, speaking to each fully in an address of two hours.

1st. The instructions were in conflict with instructions given by the previous General Assembly, and complied with by him.

2d. The second objection was that these resolutions did not emanate from the known will or desire of the people; but as subsequent attempts made to support them show, were contrary to their will.

3d. The third point taken by Mr. Benton, was that the instructions were unconstitutional; and therefore of no force; because, no instructions can enforce a violation of the constitution. This was ground for disobeying them. But he had not taken the ground of a refusal to obey, but merely appealed to the people to say whether he should obey. He was ready to quit his place if they sanctioned them, for he had too much self-respect to retain his place if he disagreed with his constituents.

4th. The instructions desired the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in Territories, because slaves were not named in that connection in the Constitution. This was the particular part to which the former objection of unconstitutionality was made. He said the same reason would deprive Congress of all jurisdiction in Territories over persons and property as neither white men, nor any kind of property were mentioned in it in that connection.

The fifth objection to the instructions is that they tend to promote dissensions between the States and disunion, upon unfounded and erroneous views of fact and law. This is found in the assertion of the right to remove with property to the Territories, and the insult conceived to the slave States by the restriction of that right. The word DISUNION is used in them as a remedy for the supposed insult which is no insult.

6th. *These resolutions bound the State to co-operate with other States in case of a civil war.* He showed this by the fifth resolution. And denied the right of the Legislature to make such pledge.

7th. Pledging the State to a combination to resist, overawe and control the constituted authorities, was another objection. It was destructive to Government, and to the Democratic principle that the majority should govern.

8th. The Resolutions were digested from those of Calhoun, offered in the Senate two years before.

9th. These Resolutions were not passed for the bonafide purpose of instructing him at Washington, but for the purpose of attacking him at home. Facts and dates prove this. They were passed on the 7th March and Congress had adjourned on the 3d.

The Senator then took a view of the State of things in Carolina and Virginia, and expressed the wish that Missouri should disengage herself from her false position as speedily as possible. Having vindicated his appeal he passed to the subject of the Pacific Railroad. —*St. Louis Union*, 19th.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

Without Concealment---Without Compromise.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1849

SIXTEENTH

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

The Committee of the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, deeply feeling their responsibility to the holy cause of Freedom and Humanity with which they are identified, have resolved anew to make their exertions for its promotion correspond with the greatness of its demands and the rapidity of its progress.

It is unnecessary at this late day to enter upon any formal exposition of the principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society to the support of which the funds resulting from this effort are devoted. The language of our last year's Call will express better than any other our present convictions of its necessity and value. "Years of close observation of its righteous principles and uncompromising practical workings assure us that it has the elements of success. It continually sends forth lecturers to enforce the principles of justice and humanity among the people, and in a few years is found thereby to have exercised a controlling influence for good throughout the country. It dictates the course and bends the policy of every political party: and speaking as it does from a height above their selfish personal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are heard, and more and more obeyed. ....It has no local attachments, no sectarian or partisan partialities, no hidden aim, no double purpose." With this Society, in a word, rests the hope of the American Slave. Its continuance and increased success, the number of its agents and the circulation of its periodicals depend greatly on the amount of funds which we through this yearly effort are enabled to place at is disposal.

We regard the importance of the American Anti-Slavery Society as paramount to that of any other Anti-Slavery organization, and of course its claims for help and sympathy paramount to those of any other. Boston and its environs indeed supply us with a market, but with a trifling exception barely sufficient to remunerate the expense of Anti-Slavery advertisements, not a cent of our receipts are expended in Massachusetts. In sustaining the Cause in her own borders, she asks no aid from beyond them, but relies entirely on her own efforts.

These being our circumstances, we appeal to Abolitionists EVERYWHERE, earnestly invoking of each aid and assistance proportionate alike to the dignity and necessity of the work we have undertaken. We are labouring for the establishment of those foundation principles on which the rights of all men must of necessity rest. Therefore to *All* we appeal in confident reliance on that common human heart whose unsophisticated instincts furnish our best hope of success.

The Sixteenth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will be held in Boston during Christmas week, and all desiring to co-operate with us are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Anne Warren Weston,	*Louisa Loring,*
Ann T. G. Phillips,	*Mary May,*
M. W. Chapman,	*Sarah S. Russell,*
Eliza L. Follen,	*Ann R. Bramhall,*
Susan C. Cabot,	*Helen E. Garrison,*
Catherine Sargent,	*Maria Lowell,*
Henrietta Sargeant,	*Abby Francis.*
Thankful Southwick,	*Harriet T. White,*
Harriet B Hall,	*Mary Gray Chapman,*
Francis Mry Robbins.	*Sarah B. Shaw,*
Caroline Weston,	*Evelina A. S. Smith,*
Eliza F. Eddy,	*Hannah Tufts,*
Caroline F. Williams,	*Harriet M. Palmer,*
Elizabeth Gay,	*Mary Willey.*

The Roman Republic.

Two years ago Pius IXth was the most popular man in the world. Even the thrifty descendants of Puritan ancestors paid their quarter-dollars for a sight of his portrait. It was believed, that as former great Pontiffs had extended the spiritual dominion of the Papacy, by the arrogance of their claims and the astuteness of their priestly diplomacy so he was to render that ill-gotten ascendency permanent by the policy of renunciation. Like the tradesman who threw Fox's promises to pay into the fire, he seemed inclined to elevate into debts of honour a portion of those hereditary dues whose liquidation appeared otherwise doubtful.

His career was anxiously watched by all Christendom. Particularly nervous was that large class of Protestants who continue to do nothing but protest, though the day has long since gone by when they should have begun to assert. Their sole vocation had been to expose the errors and denounce the encroachments of Popery. As long as the Pope pushed one way and they the other, they were sure of support, but, if the opposing object were suddenly withdrawn, what was to hinder their falling flat upon their faces? Moreover, if the Pope of Rome were overthrown, the claims of Protestant popelets who domineer in single parishes, might be too closely scrutinized.

In spite of all that has since happened, we believe that Pius IXth was sincere in his desire for reform. But it was a hard thing to be at the same time a Luther and a Pope, still harder to weld together spiritual and temporal sovereignty. Even as head of the Church his freedom was sufficiently circumscribed, but as temporal prince, he could scarcely make a move without being checked by the woodenest pieces on the chess-board of Europe. He found himself a compulsory fellow-conspirator with every empty head that wore a crown, and with every base heart that beat under royal purple. Italy was ready and needed but the introduction of one more element—a great leader—to crystallize into a distinct nationality. It is not likely that Pius loved to see his native land lying like a pearl beneath the sordid hooves of Austrian swine, but the papal robes entangled his feet and denied him all freedom of motion. There is no middle ground between good and evil. The first backward step carries us across the boundary-line. This step Pius has taken. He who might have shown himself to be holder of the keys by unlocking a glorious future to united and redeemed Italy, chose rather to prove himself the representative of Peter by a too hasty appeal to the sword.

No motive of piety can be assigned for the attempt to reinstate Pius in his temporal sovereignty. It is not as Head of the Church that Absolutism feels any interest in him, but simply because it is not safe that a single link should be broken out of that intolerable chain of hereditary privilege which binds the nations of Europe hand and foot. A rupture in one part loosens and lightens it in all. Absolutism has a true etymological sense of the word Religion, and is resolved that it shall not depart from its original signification of *a binding again*.

It is sad and strange that so entire an apathy should be manifested in America to the movement now going on in Europe, a movement so pregnant with gigantic results that even the Reformation can hardly be called the prelude to it, but only the tuning of the instruments. The peoples have at length begun their exodus from the house of bondage. There may be a passage through the Red Sea, and after that, a forty years wandering in the wilderness, but we believe that the road to the land of promise is found. There are everlasting principles working at the bottom of the present commotions. Reform has become more than ever terrible to the selfish maintainers of whatever exists, because it has turned practical linits radicalism. It will no longer content itself with lopping here and there a limb from the poisonous Upas, but will grub up the widespread root from which new suckers continually spring. Anarchy and Atheism were the mad-dog epithets with which the first French Revolution was hunted down, but it is found needful to invent the yet more terrible bug-bears of Socialism to demoralize the last. One would think that the Editors of English journals, from whom the greater part of our own take their cue, were disciples of Burritt, from the horror they express at armed insurrection. But armed suppression is quite another matter. For our own part, if arms are to be used at all, we had rather see them employed to obtain rights than to maintain privileges. Not glory, not conquest, but only freedom has ever sanctified the sword.

If a broken statute be dug up in the garden of an Italian nobleman, the event shall be chronicled in the newspapers of the whole civilized world. But when heroic men have disinterred from the gathered rubbish of ages the noble image of a Republic, of a Republic too, whose history is taught us before that of our own country, it must be buried out of sight again as quickly as possible. Even the absurd libel that the Roman triumvirate had sold those works of art which alone draw foreigners and their gold to the eternal city, caused more execration a thousand fold, than that the liberty of a nation should be trampeled to death by the army of a man who has shown himself the equal of Bourbons in treachery and incapacity, and their superior, only in this—that he has been able to exorcise the unlaid ghost of a great name by rendering it contemptible. So much profounder a statement is our dilettantism than our humanity.

History has hitherto been not so truly Philosophy as Conservatism teaching by example. As yet, the people have been dumb, and the historian has written in the interest of the governing or conquering class. Accordingly the cause of insurrections and attempted revolutions has been sought in the natural turbulence of the mob, in the inconstancy of the popular mind; anywhere, indeed, but in the right place. But the truth is that the people are always politically consistent. Theirs is the consistency of the needle in its loyalty to the pole." For, where want is, there will desire be also, the strongest motive of human action. It is all one whether the want be of bread, of a free activity, or of recognition as fellow men. Bring into conjunction a ruler with an empty head and a people with empty stomachs, and you have the sure materials of popular explosion. The people are singularly unexacting.—The very least modicum of concession will keep them quiet for centuries. For theirs is always the largest share of loss by an unsettled state of things, and their gain from revolution comes slowly, if at all. It is only intolerable grievances that can force those accustomed to the endurance of authority to attempt a change. Hitherto no populace has kicked from waxing fat.

The Roman revolutionists have been denounced as a bloodthirsty rabble who coerced the orderly citizens by terror. This would be *a priori* an absurdity, even had it not appeared that no city could be so vigorously and successfully defended except by a unanimous people. It is a disgrace to America that she is not represented at Rome by a man with brain enough and heart enough to sympathize with the struggles of a race in whom fifteen centuries of bad government have not extinguished the memory of a glorious past. Bishop Hughes says sneeringly that the Roman Republic has been recognized only by the "female plenipotentiary of The Tribune." It is a pity that America could not be always as adequately represented. But Miss Fuller has not merely contented herself with the comparatively cheap sympathy of words, though even brave words are much if spoken at the right time. We learn from private letters that, the last American left in Rome, she was doing duty in the hospitals as a nurse for the wounded, thus performing also her mission as woman. Women have been sainted at Rome for less, and the Bishop is welcome to his sneer.

We cannot too often repeat that it is Slavery which has benumbed the heart of the American people. It is one chain which binds down the oppressed of whatever race or complexion all over the world. As long as we have our own private sham to maintain, we are copartners with all other speculators in sham, wherever they may be. Nicholas and Calhoun are in precisely the same category. We cannot encourage resistance against the one without stimulating it also against the other. But it is impossible for us to be allies of the oppressed and the oppressor at the same time, so we judiciously present our compliments to the strongest.—J. R. L.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle

The *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, which has just entered on the fifth year of its existence, has passed into new editorial hands; Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who have edited it from the beginning with signal faithfulness and ability, retiring to give place to Oliver Johnson, who, through the varying years of the Anti-Slavery cause, in good report and in evil report, has been its unvarying advocate almost from its inception. There are few in our little band of original Abolitionists of clearer sight, of a purer and more self-denying spirit, than he, and none who to the peculiar duties of the editorial profession can bring so large a share of experience, or more aptitude or ability for such a position. In his hands the *Bugle* will sound no uncertain note. Were it to pass into almost any other management but his we should regret the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Jones; as it is, we rejoice that they, who will only change their sphere of labour, have gained so valuable a coadjutor.

The late editors of the paper assumed the responsibility and toil of the post they have just retired from at a time when it was almost a forlorn hope. Without any local attachments or sympathies to fix them in that particular spot, they willingly and cheerfully entered upon that portion of the vineyard where labour seemed most needed, and theirs could be of the most service. With few friends about them at the outset, they have rallied at length a host—in the comparative numbers of Anti-Slavery enumeration—and Ohio, which before the establishment of the *Bugle* was a field full indeed of rich promise, but covered with a rank growth of many tares among its wheat, is weeded and blooming as a garden, and ripening fast to a rich harvest. If their toil and devotion has brought them neither riches nor honour—if we may even hypothetically use such terms in connection with the life of an advocate of the cause of the slave—they may retire with the consciousness of deserving the commendation—"Well done good and faithful servants."

We copy below the Valedictory of the retiring editors of the *Bugle*, and the Salutatory of Mr. Johnson to his new Constituency:

VALEDICTORY.

With the present number closes our editorial connection with the "*Anti-Slavery Bugle.*" Nearly four years have passed since we were induced, by the persuasion of our friends, temporarily to assume the position we now relinquish. It was with great diffidence and distrust of our own qualifications that we entered upon the duties assigned us; and now, at the close of our term of service, are conscious only that we have fulfilled those duties to the best of our ability, and have done what we could to render the paper interesting as well as useful to its subscribers and readers, and maintain with integrity the principles of true Abolitionism. However deficient we may have been in tact and talent—and we never laid claim to a large share of either—we feel that the opinion expressed by the best friends of the cause, both publicly and privately, that we were *ever true to principle*, is a just one.

When the paper was first established, the Abolitionists of the West, with but few exceptions, were extending their efforts in vain endeavours to abolish Slavery through a pro-slavery Constitution, and were ignorantly sustaining a Church which oppressed the bondman. To draw a line between a true and false position, to show that they who would free the slave must first free themselves from the political and ecclesiastical fetters which Slavery had cast around them, we felt it was ours to do. We consequently occupied an antagonist position to many whose intellects we admired, whose moral worth we respected, and whose Anti-Slavery feelings we loved; but we think all will bear witness, that as on the one hand, while condemning their position, we did justice to their characters as individuals, so, on the other hand, we did not permit our personal feelings to cause us to swerve from the path of duty.

Liberty party is now dead. Its legatee—Free Soil—has lowered the standard of principle, that it may win converts to its ranks; and meanwhile, men of all parties are beginning to calculate the value of a Union with slaveholders, and the public mind is becoming more and more prepared for the seeds of true principle which the firm and unwavering advocates of Disunion are ever sowing. Greatly has the cause progressed within the last four years; and, as at the commencement of that period, there was need that Disunionists should have a paper in the West to explain and defend their doctrine which was then new to all, so it is equally important now, that the organ of the Western Anti-Slavery Society be well sustained and extensively circulated; and we trust that the "*Bugle*" in the hands of our able and experienced successor, will receive of all the true friends of the cause a generous support. For their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the cause, we hope this will be the case. We shall continue to feel especially interested in the prosperity and usefulness of this paper, and its welfare. In the hands of our friend Johnson, we think it can hardly fail to extend its circulation, and greatly increase its usefulness.

In reviewing our editorial course, we can recall no sentence which our hearts condemn us for having written; but on the contrary, we feel that what we penned was called for by the then existing circumstances, and that we should have been unfaithful to our convictions of duty, had we not written as we did.

The intercourse which we have had with our readers from week to week, has to us been generally pleasant, and it is not without pain that we sever a tie that has so long bound us to them. In the parting, we forget the vexations and annoyances that seem inseparable from an editor's life, and in bidding farewell, would press upon their attention once more their great duty:—Be faithful to principle—be zealous in every good word and work—be true to God and Man, and trample every institution under foot which is false to either.

BENJ. S. JONES,
J. ELIZABETH JONES.

Words of Introduction,

At the earnest and repeated solicitation of long tried and personal friends and co-laborers in the Anti-Slavery cause, I have consented to take the editorial oversight of the ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE during the current year. In entering upon the discharge of my duties in this new position, and in a community to which I am personally a stranger, I may say without affectation that my mind is oppressed by a sense of the responsibility involved in the undertaking, and by the fear that I shall not be able to meet either the demands of the cause or the expectations of my friends. I can only promise that whatever of ability or experience I possess shall be faithfully devoted to the work before me, and that the Bugle in my hands, whatever may be its faults, shall never lose the reputation it has acquired under its former Editors for an unflinching adherence to the cardinal doctrines of the American and Western Anti-Slavery Societies.

The present is an important period in the history of the Anti-Slavery Movement. The public mind is at length so far saturated with Anti-Slavery truth, that politicians of every class find it necessary to make loud professions of regard for Liberty and Equal Rights; and there is danger that the true friends of the Cause, deceived by the potent wiles of party, may be induced to relax their exertions and swerve from the high ground of principle at the very moment when a firm adherence to the Right is indispensable to success. The great truth cannot be too often nor too earnestly impressed upon the friends of the slave, that a political party, however specious its professions, is neither a legitimate nor a reliable instrumentality for the promotion of a MORAL ENTERPRISE. While they rejoice in political revolutions as affording evidence that public opinion is assuming a more healthful tone, that Anti-Slavery truth is fast permeating the public consoience, let them not for one moment imagine that the cause can go forward by political instrumentalities alone, without the aid of MORAL AGITATION which has been so potent in its influence hitherto. Above all, let them not dream that a party which stands pledged to maintain the compromises of the Constitution, to stand guard over Slavery in the States, can be relied upon to prevent its extension to new territories. The party which thus begins by sacrificing Principle to Expediency can offer no sure guaranty of adherence even to its own low standard in time of temptation. The course of political parties is ever downward from the point of departure; little by little, as their numbers increase, and office and emolument appear to depend upon some fortunate stroke of policy, or an adroit shifting of the political cards, they swerve from the line of rectitude, until their very triumph only paves the way for some new intrigue or disgraceful compromise, in which Truth and and Right are bartered at the shrine of human selfishness and ambition,

The Free Soil party is one of the first fruits of the Anti-Slavery Movement—an effect of which that movement is the cause. We can afford to be just and even magnanimous in our estimate of its character and aims. That it originated in an honest desire to check the further encroachments of Slavery and confine it within constitutional limits, and that this desire is in itself praiseworthy, we cheerfully acknowledge. We even rejoice that a time has arrived when a political party can be induced to take such ground. It is a proof that the conscience of the nation, which for a long time gave no signs of vitality, is slowly but surely waking from its stupor under the influence of Moral Agitation created by the Abolitionists. The movement which has produced such a party, which renders its existence even possible, is still needed to enable it to accomplish even the modified good at which it aims. But it is needed still more as the only means whereby the people of this country can be induced to take their stand upon the ROCK of PRINCIPLE, to refuse all compromise with Slavery, and dissolve their unhallowed Union with Slaveholders, in the Church as well as in this State.

The *Bugle* will be devoted hereafter, as it has been hitherto, to the great work of rectifying Public Opinion by a fearless exposure of the crimes and atrocities of Slavery and of the guilt of those who uphold it. By arguments and appeals addressed to the conscience and the moral sense of the community, it will seek to destroy the unrighteous compacts and compromises by which the North is leagued with the South for the support and sustenance of Oppression. In this warfare its spirit must ever be bold and aggressive. It can offer no terms of capitulation to the enemies of Liberty; it can exempt from censure no one who would earn the right to speak one part of the truth by basely consenting to suppress another. At the same time it will ever be the editor's aim to treat his opponents with fairness and candour, to win them to the truth by the spirit of love.

To the members and friends of the Western Anti-Slavery Society I extend my most cordial salutations. A stranger among them, I know they will not leave me without the sympathy and the aid which it is their province to afford. It is essential to the highest usefulness of an Anti Slavery paper that the editor should, so far as possible, be acquainted with his readers. The subscribers to the *Bugle* are scattered over so wide a territory that I can hope to form a personal acquaintance with but few of them. They must communicate their thoughts and wishes by letter. In this way I hope to hear, the oftener the better, from every town where the *Bugle* circulates. Many I trust will contribute by their pens to render it worthy of a much wider circulation than it now enjoys. All can do something to increase its efficiency and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness by obtaining new sub-cribers. I am persuaded that an earnest and simultaneous effort on the part of its friends would double its circulation within a month, and that we might thus enter upon the new volume with a patronage which would place it above embarrassment, and even afford an income which might be devoted to other branches of Anti-Slavery labour. Friends of the slave in the West! will you not at once take hold of this work with a zeal that shall prove you to be in earnest? Reader, you whose eye now rests upon these lines! this appeal is to YOU—yes, to YOU! Let not another day pass over your head without witnessing an earnest effort on your part to obtain subscribers to the Anti-Slavery *Bugle*. If you can procure but one, that is better than nothing; and even if you fail entirely, the effort will do you good, and may open the way to success hereafter.

I am glad to say that arrangements are in progress which it is hoped may result in furnishing the *Bugle* with a new dress at the beginning of the next volume. Friends and fellow labourers! SEND IN THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—O. J.

From the (Asheville, N. C.) Highland Messenger.

MR. EDITOR:—The fanatics of the North, are through the Post Office flooding the South with incendiary publications, and I picked up on your table a paper of respectable dimensions, and of neat typographical execution, styled "The National Anti-Slavery Standard." Upon looking into the columns of this infamous sheet, I find it overflowing with the froth, the rant and fustian of excited and bigoted zealots, in a cause they do not understand, ignorantly representing a portion of the confederacy with which they seem to be totally unacquainted. This though objectionable, could be borne with, but there is another agency employed in this unholy and fanatical crusade against the reputation and the property of Southern citizens that is humiliating, and inrecord it more in sorrow than in anger, that females, bearing at least the title of modest, virtuous, and respectable women, (I love only that name,) should attend those lawless gatherings, and when these so far overlook all the decencies and proprieties of life as to become public speakers and arise in their places and address such crowds too, portions of which assembled for the purposes for which they met, are of the refuse of society, in that great Bable of wickedness, N. Y. In the papers before me, the speeches of Mrs. and Miss (God save the mark!!) that those titles, with their sacred associations, should cluster around a cause so objectionable, and be so perverted, as to be applied to females found in such society, adjuncts of such reckless characters as Pillsbury, Davis, Campbell, Brook, and others, who figure in the disorganizing assemblies alluded to, are

spared in the debate; *but he was denounced as an enemy to his country, and was treated with the greatest decorum.*

From an early stage of our Revolution other and more distant duties were assigned me, so that from that time till my return from Europe in 1789, and, I may say, till I returned to reside at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of knowing the progress of public sentiment here on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flames of liberty had been kindled in every breast, and had become as it were, the vital spirit of every American, that the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathized with oppression wherever found, and proved their love of liberty beyond their own share of it. But my intercourse with them since my return has not been sufficient to ascertain that they had made toward this point the progress I had hoped. Your solitary but welcome voice is the first which has brought this sound to my ear, and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject as indicating an apathy unfavourable to our hopes. *Yet the hour of Emancipation is advancing in the march of Time. It will come; and, whether brought on by the generous energy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo*, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, offering an asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over

As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected if permitted to be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient, on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of labour, and substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental cannot fail to produce. The idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of either knowledge or experience on the subject. For men, probably of any colour, but of this colour we know, brought up from their infancy without necessity for thought or forecast, are, by their habits, rendered as incapable as children of taking care of themselves, and are extinguished promptly wherever industry is necessary for raising the young. In the mean time they are pests in society by their idleness, and the depredations to which this leads them. Their amalgamation with the other colour produces a degradation to which no lover of his country, no lover of excellence in the human character, can innocently consent.

I am sensible of the partialities with which you have looked toward me as the person who should undertake this salutary and arduous work; but this, my dear sir, is like bidding old Priam to buckle on the armour of Hector, "*tremantibus ævo humeris et inutile ferrum cingi.*" No. I have over-lived the generation with which mutual labours and perils begat mutual confidence and influence. Your enterprise is for the young; for those who can follow it up and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man.—But, in the meantime, are you right in abandoning this property, and your country with it? I think not. My opinion has ever been that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavour with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill-usage, require such reasonable labour only as is performed voluntarily by freemen, and be led by no repugnances to abdicate them and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them loose, if that were for their good, and to commute them for other property is to commit them to those whose usage of them we cannot control. I hope, then, my dear sir, you will reconcile yourself to your country and its unfortunate condition; that you will not lessen its stock of sound disposition by withdrawing your portion from the mass. That, on the contrary, you will come forward in the public councils, become the missionary of this doctrine truly Christian, insinuate and inculcate it softly but steadily through the medium of writing and conversation; associate others in your labours, and, when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition perseveringly until its accomplishment. *It is an encouraging observation that no good measure was ever proposed which, if duly pursued, failed to prevail in the end.* We have proof of this in the history of the endeavours in the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evil on us.—And you will be supported by the religious precept, "Be not weary in well doing." That your success may be as speedy and complete as it will be honourable and immortal consolation to yourself, I shall as fervently and sincerely pray as I assure you of my great friendship and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

EDWARD COLES, Esq.

FANATICISM IN HIGH PLACES.—The Whigs of Wilmington, Del., invited to their festival on the 4th inst. the members of General Taylor's Cabinet, and among them Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Md. The Attorney General declined the invitation but sent a letter, which is published in some of the papers, and the closing paragraph of which is as follows:

"The labourer with us, in every branch of human industry, should be made to receive more—much more than a bare sufficiency to support life. He should be in a condition, by economy and industry, to educate his children, and secure himself in his old age from want. He should be independent in mind, as well as in body—one of the sovereigns of the land—the only sovereign nature recognizes; he is entitled when true to himself, to the comforts of life, and the benefits of education, and these, through the ballot box, he should take care to secure for himself and hand down to his children. Bring the schoolmaster into every cottage, and keep poverty out of it, and no imagination can figure the happiness, individual and general, and the national power, great as all are, which our people and country are to witness and enjoy hereafter.

Mr. Garrison himself never preached better Anti-Slavery doctrine. If they will only permit the labourer in Maryland to be independent in body that he may become so in mind—allow him the comforts of life, and the benefits of education for himself and his children,—permit him to use economy and industry in his own behalf that he may secure the cottage into which the schoolmaster is to be introduced, and out of which the poverty, and ignorance, and wretchedness which now dwell in his hut are to be kept, and truly no imagination can figure the happiness which will grow up in a day, where fear, and want, and wrong, and cruelty, and crime now cover the land as a cloud. Is it not strange that a sane man can use such language as this in a slave community, and not make the obvious application?

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The statement made by the Rev. Mr. Dall, at the New England Convention that the Rev. Mr. Clapp, of New Orleans, had confessed his repentance of the sin of pro-slavery, has attracted a good deal of attention, and some curiosity has been excited to know how the reverend gentleman would receive the intelligence that his confession was made public, as Mr. Dall in this respect, probably acted with a little haste. A late number of the *New Orlean Picayune*, however, says "that there is as much truth in the story of the respected gentleman's psuillanimity, as there is in that of his being at the point of death. Mr. Clapp, whom we saw a few days ago, appeared to be in as robust health as any member of this community.' Such an endorsement of Mr. Clapp's Orthodoxy on the cardinal point of Southern Christianity has great weight with us, for the *Picaynne* is not in the habit of speaking at random, and is not satisfied with ordinary claims to Southern confidence. On the other hand, Mr. Dall would not affirm whereof he did not know. We doubt if Mr. Clapp will vouchsafe any explanation, so probably he will continue to enjoy both North and South the reputation of being eminently devoted to the man-stealing system, with the added reputation, at the North, of being a consummate coward where he had nothing to fear, and an arrant hypocrite without deceiving anybody.

– *It is reported* that the Society of Friends will shortly be called upon to try two of their members, charged with being concerned in fitting out a Slaver for the coast of Africa.

The *Sun* is responsible for the above announcement. It refers to the case of the barque Laurens, upon which we animadverted at some length several months since, much to the chagrin of some of the members of Cherry st. meeting. The case was recently tried in the U. S. District Court, and the proof that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, (Foreign,) being held as sufficient, the vessel, and the property on board were condemned, and the owners ordered to pay costs of suit. Whether the *Sun* is correct or not in its statement, the decision of the Court justifies the reflections we presumed to make upon Friends trading in such "prize goods" as men and women stolen on the coast of Africa.

ERRATUM.—In the last *Standard* in reply to the *Tribune*, for "some good people who *was* accustomed," read *are* accustomed. The printer's boy hopes that no one believes he would commit such a blunder except through great carelessness.

Domestic Correspondence.

From our Boston Correspondent.

NO. XLII.

THE ARGUMENT—*Inauguration of President Sparks—Oven heat and M. Chaubert—Due Order of services—Latin at a Discount—Gov. Briggs and the Latin Tongue—His edifying anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the Students—The Correspondent comforteth him—President Sparks's Inaugural—Festivities and Illuminations—The Fourth of July at Abington—The place, the attendance, the Speeches—Mr. Stetson—Mr. Phillips's speech in the afternoon—Brown of the Box—Happy Issue—The Correspondent discerneth on the connection between Gun-powder and Patriotism—He argueth well of the growth of the one from the consumption of the other—Flapdoddle City celebration—A degraded Theatre—The Old South—A "fearful accident" almost—Imminent danger of the Brigadier General—His Salute, his Nose and his Escape—The Correspondent rejoiceth at the Rev. Theodore Clapp's indignant refutation of Slander—He congratulateth him and his people on his continued usefulness, and wisheth him a long career of usefulness, &c., &c., &c.*

BOSTON, July 8th, 1849.

I believe I had not room in my last letter to tell you anything about the Inauguration of President Sparks at Cambridge, though it properly came within the scope of its date. These extraordinary Academic occasions always excite a just interest in the minds of all in any wise connected with the University, or interested in its welfare. A full attendance may always be reckoned upon to do them honour. This was no exception to the general rule, although it befel upon the very hottest of the hot days of which I made honourable mention in my last epistle. The hour appointed was three in the afternoon, and after the procession had broiled through the sun, and were fairly shut up in the oven of a Meeting-house to bake, you may imagine the condition of the patients. You may imagine it, but no one unless it were Monsieur Chaubert, the Fire King, who used to sit in an oven while beef steaks were done, eggs boiled and lead melted, could have any adequate conception of their temperature.

The University having been always regarded as a State Institution, in some measure, (although she has sometimes behaved towards it rather like an unjust step-dame—"*injusta noverca*"—than a nursing mother,) it has always been usual for the Governor and other State Authorities to assist at the Inauguration of its Presidents. The proper order of service is for the Governor, after prayers and music, to make a speech in Latin to the Academic Senate and Auditory, stating the occasion, and then addressing the President elect, present him with the Charter and the Keys of the College, as the insignia of investiture. The President should then reply in Latin, and, subsequently, after an English oration by a Graduate and a Latin one by an Undergraduate, deliver his Inaugural Address in English. It has, unluckily, happened that the only Governor who ever had the inaugurating of two Presidents was also the only one who had so "small Latin" as to be unable to perform the ceremonies in due Academic order. But Governor Briggs having spent his youth rather in furnishing the outside of other people's heads than the inside of his own, was obliged to go through his part of the services in his own vernacular.

It was, however, perhaps profitable that his Address was not veiled in the obscurity of a learned language, inasmuch as great edification might have been missed by the many through the loss of his fatherly anxiety for the religious instruction of the students! His Excellency having just returned from the Baptist Convention to which he ran away to hide himself while they were breaking Washington Goode's neck, of course came back full of the Holy Ghost and of power. The unction with which he pressed the duty of caring for the salvation of the Students was touching in the extreme. I think, however, there can be no reason to fear that the spiritual concerns of the Youth of Massachusetts will be neglected. On the contrary it is entirely probable that any future volunteers who may be despatched by the Whig Patriotism and Baptist Piety of Massachusetts, to cut their neighbours' throats in any future War which both may pronounce unconstitutional and accursed, may be depended upon to trust in the Lord while they keep their powder dry, and will have as good a chance of going direct to Heaven as any of the eminent Saints who may ordain them as their missionaries, for that holy work.

President Sparks's Inaugural was a plain, plausible exposition of his views of the nature, uses and method of Collegiate education in this country. After the services the Alumni of the College, and a large party of invited guests, ladies as well as gentlemen, partook of an ample and elegant collation in Harvard Hall, which was very beautifully decorated for the occasion. The crowd was extremely great and the press at the entrance, owing to an imperfect arrangement, occasioned a collision between the Police and the Students which threatened at one time to be serious. But by judicious interposition it was suppressed and harmony restored. In the evening the College buildings were illuminated, and produced a very brilliant and beautiful effect. Great crowds from the city and neighbouring country filled the grounds, but entire order and propriety prevailed. In the morning the President and other authorities assisted the students in planting a tree in the grounds to keep the memory of the day green in their souls. Altogether it was an auspicious beginning of the new Academic reign; which has, I believe, thus far been answerable to its auspices.

Our Celebration of the Fourth of July was of the most successful description. A very large party was conveyed upon the Old Colony Railway to the scene of action at Abington, where we were met by the Plymouth Abolitionists and those of the whole region round about. The meeting was held in the same beautiful grove which I have had occasion to describe two or three times before. It still lay embraced by the lovely sheet of water which clasps it round on three sides, its rolling surface crowned with whispering pines as in former days. The weather was extremely fine, being precisely the right temperature for an open air meeting. The attendance was much larger than usual. The grounds were quite thronged with holiday groups, and the masses around the platform were densely packed and profoundly attentive. Mr. Stetson made a speech in the morning overflowing with *bonhommie*, full of deep feeling relieved by playful humour and sparkling wit, looking at the Cause from the most encouraging point of view. Messrs. Garrison, Quincy, W. W. Brown and Buffum also took part in the morning services. The speaking during the day was interspersed by Anti-Slavery Songs by the Assembly.

After the recess, during which the company broke up into picturesque parties, sitting each with its basket and its store in groups under the trees, Wendell Phillips spoke for about an hour and a half with even uncommon effect. His speech had in an unusual degree the air of a well considered and thoroughly prepared Oration, although I believe it was purely extemporaneous. He described what the American People had done for themselves and for the world, how Slavery had always hindered them of a perfect success, how it had debased and be-littled the national character, how easy it would be to get rid of it were it really the will of the North, and the happy state of things which would ensue. It was a sustained and felicitous effort of a high order, happily illustrated and strickingly enforced. Afterwards Brown of the Box occupied all the time the Meeting could spare with his Narrative, which was unluckily cut short by the iron necessity which chained us to the wheels of the inexorable cars. This year, the special trains were sufficiently punctual, and conveyed the various parties in safety to their various homes at a seasonable hour, all, I believe, entirely content with their day.

If the explosion of gun-powder is any test by which to guage the patriotism of a City, that of Boston must be on the increase. The discharge of guns, pistols, crackers, and other abominations was incessant during the whole of the preceding night, and was kept up without a pause nearly through the night of the Fourth. The noise, crowd and bustle increases in intensity every year, not only from the growth of population, but mainly from the increase of Railway facilities which make all New-England but a suburb of Boston. I imagine that we are fast gathering ground even at the heels of your citizens in the march of patriotism. Sleep can hardly be more cruelly murdered with you than with us. It is offered up a mangled victim on the altar of our common country. The usual amount of *flapdoddle*, or the stuff they feed fools on, was administered by civic and table orators for the refection and strengthening of the liege. The City Celebration is now held in the Tremont Temple, a Theatre desecrated into a preaching place for the Rev. Mr. Colver, and much more fit for the purpose, than the Old South Church, the riding-school of the besieged British, so entreated because it was one of the cradles of the Revolution, and which was for many years, while people honestly thought the Revolution had done something for them, the scene of all patriotic demonstrations.

It was currently reported, but I cannot vouch for the fact, not being an eye-witness of it, that the joyful occasion came near being marked by a melancholy catastrophe. The escort duty was performed for the City Government by the whole Brigade of Boston Uniform companies. The devotion of these gallant men to the hazardous duty of protecting the Mayor and Aldermen from all assaults of their enemies was at one moment in imminent danger of being sealed with blood. When the Brigade was drawn up in battle array to receive the Authorities, just as the Mayor advanced uncovered to acknowledge the salute of the General in command, (an operation, as you remember, which brings the sword into a dangerous proximity to the face,) the charger of that gallant officer slipped on the flag-stones, and he escaped as by a miracle from *cutting off his own nose!* The gloom which such a calamity would have thrown over the festivities of the occasion you may imagine, and the sense of relief which his happy escape dispensed around. As I have said, I do not stake my salvation on the literal truth of this story. I tell the tale as it was told to me. But as I am well aware that the appetite for the "disastrous chances" of war, for "feats of broil and battle," was by no means confined to the gentle Desdemons, I thought I should but imperfectly discharge the duty of a faithful Correspondent if I passed by such a "hair-breadth escape" as this in silence.

And so I see that the Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New-Orleans, formally denies the calumny of the Rev. M. Dall at the N. E. Convention, of which I spoke in my penultimate, that he had repented of his former justification of Slavery, and meant to confess as soon as he was beyond the reach of his congregation. He affirms, as I understand, that he is neither sick nor sorry. That he has no intention of dying at present, and has no such posthumous recantation to make. I am happy to correct the mistake as far as I had a hand in spreading it. I would congratulate the New-York Inquirer, his own Congregation, and the Unitarian Public generally on the news that so burning and shining a light is not suddenly to be extinguished, and would hope that many years of spiritual labours may intervene before he goes up for his reward to that God "dealing in Slaves," whom he has served so long and so well.—D. Y.

The following letter was written for the *Long Island Farmer*, and sent to that paper for publication, but rejected. The *Farmer* knows well enough what sort of culture is called for on his lot, and will have none of Foster's subsoil ploughing. His share turns up too many things, which the Hempstead people would rather should remain under ground.

Letter from S. S. Foster.

Mobs in Flushing—Liberty of speech cloven down. —The Authorities of the Town implicated in the disgraceful proceedings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONG ISLAND FARMER:

Sir:—I am under the necessity of again soliciting the use of your columns to expose to public infamy the spirit of lawless violence and misrule which unhappily infests your neighbourhood, and which, unless checked in its first dawnings, may yet prove an overmatch for the friends of law and order, and eventually result in the most painful consequences. In a former communication, touching the disgraceful conduct of the people of Hempstead, I expressed the hope that as that was the first instance in this vicinity in which both law and common decency had been publicly sacrificed in defence of the institution of Slavery it would also be the last. But I regret to say that hope has been signally disappointed. The people of Flushing, like their neighbours of Hempstead, have thought proper to attest their loyalty to the slave-power, by basely trampling on their own laws, and doing violence to the persons of those to whom they had given a solemn pledge of protection. Our meeting in that place on the evening of the 18th inst. was broken up by a shower of rotten eggs accompanied by peals of patriotic thunder from a company of young men who had assembled about the Hall, and whose obscene presence we were able to avoid only by making our exit through the back yard of the building. But dishonourable to the village of Flushing as were the proceedings of Monday evening, they were but the prelude to a still more disgraceful scene which occurred on the following Sunday. The principal actors in the former, were thoughtless and inexperienced youths and boys, but what adds infamy to the latter, the responsible leaders were not only persons of mature age, but of high standing in society, one of whom was a Justice of the Peace, and another President of the Board of Trustees of the town.

I have said that these men were the *responsible leaders* of the mob, Such at least was the conviction which forced itself upon my own mind, from the part they took in the proceedings. But lest I should do them injustice by my inferences, I will lay before your readers, as concisely as I can, the leading incidents of the transaction in the order in which they transpired.

The place of meeting was the shade of the "Old Oak," where George Fox preached his first discourse on this island, a place much used, of late, for Temperance meetings. At the hour appointed (2 o'clock, P. M.) we were on the spot, and soon found ourselves surrounded by an audience of several hundred men and boys, interspersed with a few women. A friend coming from one of the groups into which the company was gathered, informed us that a disturbance was contemplated, and cautioned us to be upon our guard. A gentleman of the Free Soil party, who claims to be an Abolitionist, but who saw no dishonour in tamely yielding up our right of speech at the dictation of a band of lawless rowdies, and who was apparently more disturbed by the prospect of a mob than by the enslavement of three millions of his countrymen, advised us to give up the meeting. This we did not feel at liberty to do, as it would only serve to encourage and strengthen the mob spirit which now ruled the town by allowing it to succeed without exhibiting itself to the public gaze, If the right of speech was cloven down in Flushing, it seemed to us that the public should see the miscreant hands by which it fell. Accordingly we proceeded to speak. It fell to my lot to open the discussion. I had spoken, however, but a short time when the interruptions from the audience were such that it was impossible for me to proceed. Samuel Parsons, an influential member of the Society of Friends, made an attempt to restore order. Apprehending that an assault was intended, he notified the rioters that he had made arrangements to have their movements carefully watched, and that if any overt act of violence should be committed, he would pursue the perpetrators to the extremity of the law. I made another attempt to proceed, but the tumult was immediately renewed. The active agents in the disturbance were very few, and those mostly young men and boys, but a large majority of the assembly apparently regarded it with a high degree of satisfaction. The reasons assigned by the rioters for their proceeding was that we were violating the Sabbath by holding a political meeting! For precisely the same reason we were waited on by Samuel Willett, a justice of the peace, and told that we must disband the meeting. Regarding this attempt of Mr. Willett to prevent the dissemination of our views in the same light in which we regarded the conduct of his more verdant coadjutors, we took the liberty to decline his commands, and still maintained our position on the stand, though the tumult was such that we were seldom heard.

Mr. John Purchase then came forward, and having announced himself the President of the Town, called upon us to dismiss the assembly, and assured us that if we persisted in speaking he should have us arrested, as our meeting was a violation of the law. I replied that it was not our intention to violate the laws—that I was confident our conduct was strictly legal, therefore we should proceed with the meeting unless forcibly prevented. At the same time I reminded him that it was his duty to keep the peace, and that if he regarded our speaking as a violation of the law and chose to have us arrested, we should cheerfully submit and abide the result of a legal investigation. I understood him to say he would send for a constable and arrest us. I saw no person, however, who assumed to act in that capacity, though there were frequent shouts "the constable, the constable." Finding that we could be deterred from our purpose to speak neither by the threat of violence nor by the threat of an arrest, the leaders of the opposition resorted to a new expedient to deprive us of a hearing. Mr. Justice Willet proposed that they should all leave and go home, and "to ascertain the sense of the meeting" he put his proposition to vote. The mob carried the vote by acclamation, and immediately started for their homes with a rush. They soon, however, changed their minds, and returned more turbulent and boisterous than before. Their principal speaker was Eugene Lincoln, brother of the editor of the *Flushing Journal*. But it is due to this young man to say that his faults seemed rather to be those of the head than of the heart. He evidently regards himself as possessing an unusual share of eloquenee, and the opportunity which this occasion presented for displaying his excellent oratorical powers was too tempting to be lost.

At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. Foster attempted to speak, but the clamour was so great that she could not proceed. While she was on the stand one of the young gentlemen threw an egg, containing a full grown chicken, which struck her directly in the face. Next after this gallant feat came Mr. Justice Willett, and again notified us that if we did not leave, we should be arrested. We were not yet satisfied, however, that the better feelings of the rioters would not eventually prevail, and therefore continued to hold the platform, seizing the momentary intervals of quiet to utter some wholesome Anti-Slavery truths. But when it became apparent that we could not be heard, and that any further attempt to speak would only expose us to unnecessary personal injuries from a body of men who had already sufficiently developed the infamy of their intentions, we retired from the stand and left the mob in undisputed possession of the field to enjoy the glory of their victory,

Such are the leading facts of this disgraceful affair. Comment I leave for those who are more deeply interested than myself in maintaining the ascendency of law upon this Island. It should be borne in mind by all that mobs are not apt to be discriminating in the selection of their victims. Those who wink at them on to-day, to-morrow may be the objects of their vengeance.

S. S. FOSTER.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada, which arrived last week at Boston, brings seven days later intelligence from Europe, but no important change has occurred in affairs since our last. There is, however, no appearance of permanent quiet.

The movement of the 13th of June in Paris seems to have been connected with similar attempts at revolution all over France, all meeting with the same ill-success.—The result however, is to be attributed to other causes than the popularity of Louis Napoleon. His government rests upon the strong military preparation made to maintain it.

Rome is still unconquered. The French soldiery are committing great ravages in the neighbourhood of the city.

There were rumours of great battles between the Hungarians and Austrians and Russians, but they were not credited in England. Immense bodies of troops are collecting on the borders of Hungary, and the campaign has evidently but just begun.

In Germany there are three different bodies in session, each claiming to be the Parliament of the United German Empire.

The Grand Duke of Baden has joined the Prussian league, dismissed his ministry, and charged M. Kluber with the formation of a new cabinet.

The Prussians and Hessians who attempted to invade the Baden republic, have been defeated by the troops of the provisional government.

The French and Roman question continues the subject of discussion in Parliament, but has led to no result.

The sentence of ten years transportation has been carried into effect in the cases of Martin and O'Doherty, edi or of the Irish Felon and Tribune newspapers. They have been taken to Cork and placed on board a convict ship, where they will await the issue of the bill to alter the cases of O'Brien and others who have been sentenced to death.

☞The following correspondence has passed between Father Mathew and a Total Abstinence Society of this city. Should the movement thus begun be seconded in other quarters the great Apostle of the Temperance movement may become the pensioner of the Teetotallers of the United States, rather than of the British Government:

ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE BENEFICIAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, TO THE VERY REV. THEOBALD MATHEW

REV'D AND BELOVED SIR:—

We, the undersigned, delegated by the above Society, beg to present you with the following Resolution, adopted at a special meeting called for that purpose, on the eve of your visit to the United States:—

Resolved, That we hail with inexpressible delight the arrival of so illustrious an Irishman on the shores of this, our beloved and adopted country—that, in the name of our exiled brethren, so numerously scattered over this vast and mighty Republic, we give you a cordial and hearty welcome, most fervently hail your presence amongst us, and humbly implore the God of mercy to bless your labours in the cause of moral reform with complete success—that in recognizing you as a public benefactor, a man who has sacrificed his all in the cause of humanity, we deeply sympathize with you in the severe ordeals you have had to encounter, and with a view of releasing you from those pecuniary obligations which you have contracted in advancing the sacred cause of Temperance, and of freeing you forever from any dependence on the British Government, which we as Irishmen detest and abhor, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying sum ($150,) voluntarily subscribed by the members of our society, as the first instalment of the debt due to you, from the friends of temperance over the civilized world; and we hope that our brethren of all parties, engaged in the sacred cause of temperance through the United States, and particularly your own country will avail themselves of your presence to certify their gratitude in a substantial manner, and enable you, when the hour of your departure arrives, to leave the shores of this great and happy country, free and independent, and resume your labours in the good cause with renewed energy in the land of your birth.

May God, in his mercy, prolong your valuable life, and grant you health and happiness, is the ardent wish, reverend and beloved Sir, of your sincere and affectionate friends.

JOHN MCGRATH, JOHN DWYER,
DAVID BARTLEY, JOHN MCMAHON,
JOHN MOONEY, FRANCIS KELLY,
EDWARD MURPHY, Committee.

FATHER MATHEW'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1849.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—

From my heart I thank you for your generous and enthusiastic welcome. I rejoice in recognizing in the tone and spirit of your address, a developement of that manly and patriotic feeling, indigenuous to the Irish character and which the ennobling influences of the glorious land of your adoption tend so much to foster and promote. I thank you, I deeply thank you, for your kind sympathy, and assure you, that nothing but the overwhelming necessities of my position could induce me to accept any pecuniary aid from the British government. I need not remind you, that I have never converted to my own use a single penny of that annuity, it having been invariably appropriated to pay the premium of insurances effected on my life to satisfy the importunities of creditors, to whom I became indebted in my unceasing exertions to promote the cause of temperance in Ireland. Nor need I assure you that I cannot so far forget the duty I owe to humanity, as to identify myself even in thought with the workings of that heartless and unchristian policy, which consigns thousands of brave and virtuous Irishmen to starvation, disease and premature death. I would, gentlemen, consider it the happiest epoch of my life, if, the claims of my creditors being satisfied, I would be enabled to resign this paltry stipend, and once more move amongst my beloved countrymen (for whom I would willingly sacrifice my life,) free, untrammeled and independent. In this spirit, and for this purpose alone I received the kind assistance of the friends of temperance in America. To this object your generous gift shall be solely appropriated. I want nothing for myself but the humble privilege of doing good, and the power of consecrating the remainder of my days to the advancement of that sacred cause, which has benefitted millions, and with which religion, virtue and patriotism, are alike identified.

I am, fellow-countrymen, with feelings of deep gratitude,
Your sincere friend,
THEOBALD MATHEW.

Cholera Report for the Week.

	No. Cases.	Deaths.	Cured.
Wednesday, July 4	84	27	8
Thursday, July 5	64	12	6
Friday, July 6	71	28	5
Saturday, July 7	67	22	4
Sunday, July 8	43	27	2
Monday, July 9	120	46	2
[Including Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island and Coloured Home, for 72 hours previous.]			
Tuesday, July 10	111	46	

A Day of Fasting Humiliation and Prayer.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people whose reliance has ever been on His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day, and it is recommended to persons of all denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

Washington July 3, 1849.

The Bishop of the Catholic Church of this Diocese has suspended until the 1st of September, the regular weekly fast held among Catholics on the ground that fasting at such a time is not wholesome; but Bishop Hughes has not, as Gen. Taylor has, some thousands of dollars worth of property in slaves, to lose by the Cholera, nor has he been equally unfortunate with that other Right Reverend Father in God, Bishop Polk, of La., from whose fatherly care the fell scourge has swept off twenty-one mortal bodies—to say nothing of immortal souls. We do not mean to call in question the piety of Gen. Taylor, and his advisers, but as the great Emancipator has freed, it is said, *one tenth* of the Slaves of the South Western States, there is more than one reason why the prayers of the whole nation should be invoked to stay this awful interferance with the Peculiar Institution.

The Late Tragedy in Kentucky.

The *Shelbyville* (Ky.) *News* gives the following version of this painful matter. It will be seen that it differs somewhat from the accounts which we have already published:

Foxtown is five miles from Richmond, on the turnpike road to Lexington. It was muster day, and many were in attendance to hear the candidates.

Major Squire Turner, a candidate for the Convention, was the first to take the stand. He had been speaking about an hour, when Mr. Clay interrupted him, asking him to divide the time, so that Mr. Chenault and Mr. Burnam might have an opportunity to give their views upon the various subjects now agitating the country, and that he did not wish to speak himself, but the people wished to hear the other candidates. Mr. Turner continued half an hour longer. During his remarks he read the article from Mr. Clay's paper, which was the cause of the citizens of Lexington tearing down his press.

After Mr. Turner had concluded his remarks, Mr. Clay asked Mr. Chenault, who was about taking the stand, to permit him to make an explanation, which he did.

Mr. Clay remarked, that the article spoken of was not written by himself; that it appeared in his paper while he was lying dangerously ill; that it was written by a Southern slaveholder, as he thought; for the sole purpose of having his press destroyed. Major Turner remarked, 'twas no matter—he (Mr. C.) SHOULD be responsible for it as an Editor. Mr. R. Runyon then asked Mr. Clay a question, which he wished him to explain. After Mr. Clay made the explanation, Runyon remarked, *that it was not so*; that he (Mr. C.) could not prove it. Clay observed that he could prove it; that if he could not, he (Mr. R.) might spit in his (Mr. C.'s) face. Runyon again asked him by whom could he prove it? Clay then said to him, that he could prove it by Major Turner whose tool he (R.) was. Getting off the stand. Clay remarked that Runyon had tried upon several occasions to insult him, and that he was only acting as a volunteer tool for Turner. Mr. Cyrus Turner then stepped up to Clay and shaking his fist in his face, remarked to him, *that it was a d—d lie*. Clay then attempted to draw his knife. Turner seeing his intentions, struck him. Clay then struck Turner with his fist, which knocked him down. Mr. Alfred Turner then struck Clay with a large stick, knocking him down; he fell near C. Turner, and the impression is that it was at this time Cyrus Turner received his stab. Two men then caught Clay and were pulling him away, when Thomas Turner stepped forward, presented his revolver and burst three caps at Clay!

It is not known when, nor, generally, by whom, Clay received his stab; it is known, however, but has not as yet been divulged.

Clay is much bruised from his head down. He complains more of his back than the stab in his breast. He says that he is stabbed in the back? but on account of the great pain he suffers, it has not been examined; nor is it really known whether or not he is stabbed in the back. The wound in the breast is a very bad one, but not as dangerous as was first supposed. While he was being conducted into the house, after the fight, he desired to speak. After his friends telling him he must not—that he must go into the house and lie down—he turned round facing the people, and in a clear, loud voice remarked, 'I am dying; but am dying in a glorious cause—the cause of Liberty.' After making this remark, he was conducted into the house, and has been lying in this position ever since. There are some hopes of his recovery.

Cyrus Turner died of his wound Sunday morning, after forgiving Mr. Clay for the deed.

There is great excitement about the matter in the County.

DISCOVERY OF A FUGITIVE.—The schooner T. P. Johnson, Capt. M. W. Cornell, from Savannah, bound to Philadelphia, put in here on Sunday, having discovered a negro man secreted on board, who says his name is Samuel Lafett, and that he is free, and it was his intention to go to Philadelphia and return. He was lodged by the captain at the guard-house yesterday morning The vessel was out a day and night, and about 25 miles off Charleston Bar when he was discovered.—*Charleston Mercury*.

CONVENTION OF COLOURED CITIZENS.—Such a Convention was held in Hudson on the 5th. A large number was present, and the procession was imposing. S. Myers of Albany called the Convention to order and presided. Excellent speeches were made by Revs. O G. Beam of New-Haven, H. Hicks and J. N. Gloucester, New-York, and by Messrs. J. H. Townsend, New-York, H. Bibb, Michigan, Geo. Haydock, Hudson, Rev. Mr. Waldo, Poughkeepsie, and Rev. Mr. Layman. There were some 3,000 persons present, and the gathering was all that could have been desired.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Died.

At Frankfort, near Philadelphia, 4th instant, NICHOLAS WALN, aged 72.

At Peoria, Ill., recently of Cholera, SAMUEL H. DAVIS, formerly Editor of the *Peoria Register*

[Erroneously reported G. R. M. DAVIS, junior editor of the St. Louis *New Era*.]

In Boston, June 28, Mrs. MARY MAGEE, wife of Hon. Jonathan Phillips, 59.

In Portland, July 5, JOSEPH T. SHERWOOD, Esq., Her B. M. Consul for Maine, aged 59.

In this City of Cholera on the 9th instant, HESTER LANE, widow of the late J. Augustus.

At South-crescent, Bedford-square, London, Dr. WILLIAM RAE WILSON, of Kelvinbank, L.L.D., author of "Travels in the Holy Land," &c., in the 76th year of his age.

July 10, at his office, No. 605 Houston street, in this City, of the prevailing epidemic, after a few hours' illness, THOMAS KEENAN, M. D formerly of Parsontown, Ireland, aged 52 years.

[We have the authority of Dr. Keenan himself for contradicting this announcement, which appears in *The Tribune* of (yesterday) Wednesday the 11th instant.]

At Wilmot, N. H June 10, widow MOLLY CASS, aged 86, an aunt of Hon. Lewis Cass.

APPEAL OF THE PHIDADELPHIA ASSOCIATION.

"The "Women's Association of Philadelphia" appeal to a benevolent public and to the friends of the Slave everywhere, to aid them in their approaching Fair, the object of which is to sustain the "*North Star*," To those who are familiar with the pages of this paper, it is unnecessary to speak of its merit. To those who have not seen it, we may say, that we regard it as one of the very best Anti-Slavery instrumentalities now in the field.

We are the more interested in it, because the editor is one of our own oppressed race, and admirably qualified by his talents and moral worth to perform with credit the arduous task of editing a paper devoted to our elevation. We believe and trust that our friends will give us their liberal aid.

To our own people we look earnestly and hopefully. Sisters, brothers, shall we look in vain? The iron has entered into your souls. Ye go heavily, bowed down to the very dust, dispirited, crushed by the weight of oppression. Ye hear the taunts of the enemy, "They are so ignorant and unrefined! They are jealous one of another! Yes, they unite, but it is only to put down one who is more intellectual than the mass!" Prove by the unerring language of conduct that these assertions so often thrown in our faces are malicious slanders. Sustain F. Douglass, because his talents and correct principles demand your respect and confidence. Sustain him because it is RIGHT to do so, and because of the sweet peace and performance of so worthy an action will assuredly bring into your own bosom.

The Fair will be held on Christmas week. Donations for it may be sent to

HARRIET SMITH, 319 Lombard Street,
RACHEL LLOYD, 303 Pine-street,
AMY M. CASSEY, 113 Lombard street,

Or to any member of the Association.

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Philadelphia, 6th mo. 25th, 1849.

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Poetry.

The Prayer of Edith.

BY THOMAS POWELL [*England.*]

I.

In her prayers one eventide,
Edith prayed to be a bride.
"'Tis sad," said she, "to waste away
Beneath the shadow of decay.

"To reach the heights of womanhood
In a cheerless solitude,
"And descend 'mid gathering gloom
To the unregarded tomb:
"Oh! 'tis holier far to share
Life's mystery of joy and care."
Yet to Edith knights of fame
With their vows of fealty came.
But she looked with careless eye
On their suit and courtesy;
Gently bade them all depart,
Nor disturb her quiet heart.

II.

'Twas just before the gorgeous night
Fed her new-born throngs with light,
As Edith in her leafy bower
Mused away the twilight hour;
When, issuing from a wood close by,
A youthful stranger met her eye.
As he drew near towards her, she
Marked his matchless symmetry.
His years seemed twenty, more or less,
He wore a student's peaceful dress;
His eyes were blue, with gentle shine,
His features almost feminine;
Yet there beamed a steady mind,—
The heights of force and grace combined.
He nearer drew, and when he spoke
At once her heart its silence broke;
Yet mutely answered, for it seemed
That she had found the thing she dreamed.
Within her, at each silver word,
The chords of all her spirit stirred,
As though a hand without intent
Had touched a tuneful instrument.
As a monarch fills a throne,
He filled Edith's heart alone.
Never till that time had she
Felt a pure felicity.

III.

Sooth to say, the youth became
A favourite with her sire and dame:
Their old eyes with pleasure swim,
When they see her walk with him.
Soon he claims her as his bride:
They bestow consent with pride.
Words are vain to tell the height
And the depth of their delight:
Ne'er was home so blest as theirs,
So full of raptures, full of prayers.
In course of time, at one glad birth,
Two sweet infants smile on earth,
Little children very bright,
Full of unrevealed delight!
Fast they grew in bloom and grace,
Meek in nature, fair in face.
Sometimes Edith sighs with joy,
Gazing on her girl and boy;
Then, as with a sudden start,
Folds them closer to her heart.

IV.

What a life is Edith's now!
Joy in heart, and joy on brow;
Happier far than maid or bride,
With the loved ones by her side.
When the golden day was born,
Forth they rose to greet the morn;
First they bent the knee to God,
Then the breezy fields they trod;
While the starry lark on high
(Near and nearer to the sky),
Carolled most triumphantly.
And when weary, they would rest
Their limbs upon the green earth's breast,
'Neath a leafy canopy,
Which shades the sun, yet shows the sky:
For through the foliage they could see
Heaven, with its vast tranquility.

V.

How soon the sands of life are run!
Edith's happy life is done!
Time, the sure, the stern, must bring
An end to every happy thing.
O'er her children five short years
Fleet with all their smiles and tears,
When they watch her dying head,
Both on this side of the bed;
While upon the other stands
One who clasps his wife's pale hands:
She looks on them through a tear,
Which heralds in a brighter sphere.
Then said those gentle lips (o'er whom
Hovered the angel of the tomb),
"Bow down and kiss me, darlings three."
They bowed and kissed her tenderly.
Her face was lit up, as though heaven
In one delicious thought was given.
Then sinking, like the light that lies
Couched in evening clouds, she dies!

VI.

When the breezy morning came,
Edith lay a cold pale frame;
With the calm and marble lips,
Eyes deep set in death's eclipse;
And that face, so deathly fair,
Earth's last, and heaven's first, smile doth wear
But no husband there was found,
No sweet children weeping round:
The attendants, in despair,
Search th' apartment everywhere.
Search was vain:—they sat around
And in tears a solace found:
All their wonderment confest,—
They, at length, lie down to rest.

VII.

Clara, Edith's maiden mild,
Who had loved her from a child,
Could not sleep, but rose to pray
Long before the dawn of day.
"Mary!" said this maiden mild,
"Holy Virgin, Holy child!
"Holy Jesu! I shall die
'Neath this cloud of mystery."
Longer had the maiden prayed,
But her pious words were stayed
By a music low and dim,
Like a distant funeral hymn,
Which, ere you can turn and say
"Listen now," has died away;
She, in wonder and dismay,
Crossed herself and ceased to pray,
Then the music came again
In a louder, clearer strain,
As when a door is opened wide,
The music comes in fuller tide.
To herself then Clara said,
"'Tis from the chamber of the dead!"

VIII.

Solemnly the maiden rose;
Louder now the music grows.
Gently she unhasped the door,—
Gently paced the corridor,—
Till, at length, she stood before
The chamber where the lady lay,
'Neath the shadow of decay.
Softly speak and lightly tread,
"'Tis the chamber of the dead!"
The portal's past! What sees she there?
Four bright angels very fair:
All familiar faces wear,
Freed from earth's bedimming care.
A rapture inexpressible
On the faithful Clara fell.
Rapt she gaz'd as in a trance,
Till, from one bright countenance,
Thoughts there came, not heard, yet read,
And the angels looking said,—
"Jesu Christ, who dwells above,
Is the only God of love;
"And through seraph-songs he hears
The voice of prayer, and sound of tears.
"Therefore, when fair Edith prayed
For a lover, Jesu said
"To one of his seraphic band,
That around him ever stand,
"'Take a mortal shape, and bless
That maiden with thy tenderness.'
"Straight he took the scholar's guise,
And stood before fair Edith's eyes;
"Her babes, also, were angels sent,
To fulfil her soul's content;
"And just as Edith died, were seen
By her in their angelic mien.
"Then, she knew, at one full thought,
Who her happy life had wrought,
"And felt she was an angel's bride,—
With that glimpse of heaven she died."

IX.

Sleep, like dew, on Clara fell:
Through the night she slumbered well,
And morning with its glory broke
Upon the world ere she awoke.
She rose, and saw her lady's face
Garbed with death's angelic grace;
Sweetly fell the fresh-born day
On the calmness of that clay;
Looking on it, one might deem
She was smiling in a dream.
Clara paused an instant there,
Gazing on that brow so fair;
Crossed herself, and sighing said
(As she turned aside her head),
"Little can we tell who share
Our household hearth of joy and care!
"Therefore with grave tenderness
Should we strive to cheer and bless
"All who live this little life,—
Husband, children, sire, or wife,
"Lest we wrong some seraph here,
Who has left the starry sphere,
"Exiled from the heavens above,
To fulfil a mortal love."
Clara, with no sigh, departed
From that chamber saintly hearted.

Literary World.

Miscellany.

IS M. A NAME.

The London Common Pleas has recently been agitated by a curious litigation about the significance or materiality of a middle initial letter in describing a man's indorsement to a note in a law pleading, A London paper gives an amusing report of the trial which we copy:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

[Sittings in Banco.]

Kinnersley vs. Knott,—A Disquisition on Names.

In this case the plaintiff, as indorser of a bill of exchange of £65 10s., brought an action against the defendant as the acceptor and declared against him by the name of "John M. Knott," being that by which he had signed the note, but without stating in the declaration that the defendant had so signed it. To this declaration the defendant demurred specially, and assigned as the ground of his demurrer that the declaration had not properly set forth his Christian name, nor assigned any reason under the statute 3d and 4th, Wm. IV., c. 42, for not so doing.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, on behalf of the defendant, said their lordships were often told that a case rested on a word, but here it rested on a letter only. It was his duty to contend, both upon principle and precedent, and this was a good ground of demurrer. The court had decided that the letter "I," being a vowel, and capable of pronunciation, might be taken to be a Christian name, but they had at the same time intimated that such would not be the case with a consonant, which as it could not be sounded alone, would be deemed to be not a name but an initial letter only. Now in this case "M." was plainly an initial letter, for it could not be pronounced by itself, therefore, it meant nothing. He was sure a very eminent authoress (Miss Edgeworth) whose loss they had recently had to lament, was of opinion that all the letters of the alphabet, by the mode in which they were explained, were rendered little more (to use judicial language) than a "mockery, a delusion and a snare"—that A B C D, &c., meant A B C D, &c., and nothing more; but even if it would avail him, he feared his friend could not rely upon such authority.

The Lord Chief Justice: You say the "M" means nothing—then let it mean nothing. Would a scratch be demurrable?

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd: I say that "M," by itself cannot be pronounced, and means nothing; but here it does mean something, which something ought to have been stated or explained under the statute. Suppose a person by the name of John Robbins, the Court could surely hold a declaration bad which described him by the word John and figures of the redbreast. In like manner the Court would hold the declaration bad, because it either put a sign for one of defendants names, or described it by the initial letter. A consonant by itself was but a mere sound without meaning. The letter H, indeed, by the custom of London and some other places, was no sound at all [laughter,] though elsewhere, it often protruded itself on all occasions, [renewed laughter.]

Mr. Justice Maule: I had a policeman before me as a witness the other day, who told me he belonged to the "In" division, but it was not until some farther stage in the cause, that I discovered it was not a division designated by the name of a bird but, by "N" the alphabetical letter. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd: It will probably be contended that this person might have been christened in the manner the bill is signed, but I submit that the court will not intend that. It is true, we often hear of abused Christian names, and I myself remember when many persons insisted upon having their children christened "Sir Francis Burdett."

Mr. Justice Maule: I remember a very learned and ingenious argument by Mr. Jardine, when I sat in the Court of Exchequer, by which he proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Christian name is the real name, and the surname, is only an addition: that in the case of John Stiles, for instance, John is the real name, but Stiles, was perhaps originally added because the ancestor lived near one.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd: Then, having, I hope, convinced the Court that "M" by itself cannot be a name, and means nothing, I submit it must be understood as an initial, and therefore that it ought to have been so stated.

Mr. Justice Maule: Pleadings are in writing, therefore the law presumes that the court can read and know its letters. Vowels may be names, and in "Suly's Memoirs" a Monsieur D'O. is spoken of, but consonants cannot be names alone, as they require in pronunciation the aid of vowels.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd: Yes; but in the case of consonants they are taken to be but initials, when used alone both in law and literature. Throughout the ponderous volumes of Richardson's novels, for instance, we find persons spoken of in this manner. In "Clarrissa Harlowe," for instance, "Lord M." is mentioned throughout four volumes, but it could never be understood that this was the real name, or any thing more than an initial. Again, an author, well known to the Lord Chief Justice (Charles Lamb) wrote a farce entitled simply "Mr. H." but the whole turns upon this being the initial only of a name he wished to conceal. In the prologue to it he humorously says:

"When the dispensers of the public lash
Soft penance give, a letter and a dash—,
When vice reduced in size and shrinks to a faling,
And loses half her progress by curtailing,
Fuzz pus are told in such a modest way,
The affair of Colonel B— with Mrs. A—,
You must forgive them; for what is there, say,
Which such a pliant Vowel must not grant,
To such a very pressing consonant?
Or who poetic justice dares dispute,
When mildly melting at a lover's suit,
The wife's a Liquid, her good man a Mute."

And he concludes by an appeal to the consequences of this "mincing fashion," which (said the learned sergeant) I trust will have great weight with your lordships, for he adds—

"Oh, should this mincing fashion ever spread
From names of living heroes to the dead,
How would ambition sigh and hang the head,
As each loved syllable should melt away,
Her Alexander turned into great A.
A single C her Cæsar to express,
Her Scipio sunk into a Roman S—
And nick'd and dock'd to those new modes of speech,
Great Hannibal himself to Mr. H—"

The learned sergeant then cited and argued upon a variety of cases on his side of the question, and submitted that their lordships ought to decide in favour of his client.

Mr. F. Robinson, on behalf of the plaintiff, said he did not deny the right of every Englishman to be called by every name given him at his baptism; but he submitted that before he came to be privileged on that account, he must show that his privilege had been invaded. Here it was assumed throughout that the "M" in the name of "John M. Knott," was an initial letter," but he believed there were instances in which persons had been christened in this remarkable way in this country. He was told that there was lately a bank director who was christened "Edmund R. Robinson," but were it otherwise in this country, did it follow that in no other country, Jew, Turk or Heathen, might not use such names? If, however, it were an initial letter why did not his friend apply to have the right name substituted? If it were a misdescription, it was pleadable in abatement. Such a name might originate from an error of the clergyman at the christening.

The Lord Chief Justice: In the upper circles of society it is customary to hand in the name in writing, which prevents mistake.

Mr. Justice Maule: The practice of the circle with which I am conversant was, and I believe is, to give the name verbally. There was, however a gentleman, the sheriff of one of the counties, I went through on circuit, Mr. John Wanley Sawbridge Earle Drax, whose name was very probably handed in, (laughter.)

Mr. Robinson: There are many Scotch and French names, such as M'Donald, M'Taggart, D'Harcourt, D'Horsey—how are such names to be set out in the pleadings? Suppose, again, a man's name were the name of a river, as X?

Mr. Justice Maule: But that is not spelt so; it is *idem per idem*, X for ex. Beer, I believe, is sometimes called X, but not water (laughter.)

Mr. Robinson: There are some of our names which are precisely those of letters, as Gee, Jay, Kay, &c.

Mr. Justice Maule: But here it is not *sonans* only *consonans*, and cannot be sounded without other letters.

Mr. Robinson: Their lordships should remember the existence of a publication called the *Fonetic Nuz* and unless they meant to give a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to that rising science, he hoped they would not decide against his client, (laughter.) But he had seriously to admit that by demurring to this declaration the defendant admitted, according to legal principles, that his name was that which was added in the declaration.

Mr. Justice Cresswell, referred to and distinguished this case from the case of 'Roberts v. Moon,' in 5 Term Reports, where a plea in abatement of misnomer, beginning "and the said Richard, sued by the name of Robert," was held bad.

Mr. Justice Maule suggested that as £65 10s. depended upon the question, it would be better for the plaintiff to amend.

Mr. Robinson declined to do so, and contended no case could be cited directly in support of the demurrer, and therefore that the court should decide in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd having briefly replied,

The Lord Chief Justice: The various stages of the argument in this case have been already discussed and decided. The courts have decided that they will not assume that a consonant letter expresses a name, but they will assume it expresses an initial only, they further decided that the insertion of an initial letter instead of a name is a ground of demurrer, and is not merely an irregularity. In the case of Nash vs. Collier, this court decided that a demurrer to the declaration which described the defendant's name as William Henry W. Collier, was not frivolous, and gave a strong intimation, which the plaintiff had the good sense to attend to, that he ought to amend his declaration. That decision was acted upon by the court of Exchequer in the subsequent case of Miller v. Hayes, and as it appears to me the case is precisely similar to the present, I think we must decide in favor of the demurrer.

The other judges concurring.

Judgment for the defendant.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

THE CATECHISMS—THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY—THE AUTHORS AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES.

The object of these communications is, to state some historical facts concerning it, in the hope that others may become interested to inquire into the origin of the little work which has exerted such a potent influence in forming the creed and character of our ancestors, and, in some degree, of ourselves.*

All the early copies of the Primer contain two catechisms, commonly known as "The Assembly's Catechism," and "Cotton's Milk for Babes." The last named, has, for fifty years past, been rejected as unsatisfactory or superfluous, although it was prepared by a celebrated and learned New England divine, for the special benefit of the children of the Puritans in this country. The former still maintains, with the large body of Calvinistic Christians, its unrivalled popularity.

A brief *historical* account of each will be given.

"THE SHORTER CATECHISM AGREED UPON BY THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES."

Several histories of the Assembly which formed this Catechism have been written, agreeing in the main, though varying in some of their details. The following facts are, it is believed, well authenticated:

"The Westminster Assembly of Divines was called together by an order of Parliament, dated June 12, 1643, summoning Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, and 150 others who are named in the ordinance, to meet at Westminster Abbey, on the 1st of July following, for the purpose of preparing a new form of church government, and advising and assisting in other matters pertaining to religion. Among the persons summoned, were ten lords and twenty commoners as lay assessors, and one hundred and twenty divines. Five of the divines named in the original ordinance, were Bishops of the Church of England. Among the laymen was Sir Henry Vane, Jr., who had been, a few years before, the youthful Governor of Massachusetts.

King Charles I. issued a proclamation forbidding the meeting of the Assembly, and threatening any one who should attend, with the utmost severity of the law. But his threats were unheeded by a majority of the members named, and at the specified time, sixty-nine presented themselves, and afterwards, all but twenty-five. The Assembly continued in existence till February 22d, 1649, having sat five years, six months, and twenty-two days, in which they held 1163 sessions.

No historian has yet been able to settle satisfactorily the question of the authorship of the two catechisms, the larger and the shorter, prepared and issued with the sanction of the Assembly. A committee was chosen to prepare an outline and report to the whole Assembly.† The several questions were then discussed, altered and modified so as to receive the vote of the Assembly.* On the 5th of November, 1647, they were reported to Parliament, and after a delay of several months, an order of Parliament was issued on the 15th of September, 1648, commanding them to be printed for public use.—The King, after many solicitations, consented to license the shorter catechism.

How early the Assembly's Catechism was introduced into this country, has not been ascertained.—Other catechisms had preceded it, as was shown in a former number, and quite a variety of similar works by different authors, were published here soon after.

"COTTON'S MILK FOR BABES,"

was probably used more than any other catechism for a long time after its publication. The writer has what is supposed to be an unique copy of the earliest edition of this little tract *known* to have been printed in this country. It is entitled:

"Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes in *either* England. Drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments for their souls nourishment. But may be of like use to any Children. By John Cotton, B. D., late Teacher to the Church of Boston, in New England. Cambridge. Printed by S. G. for Hezekiah Usher in New England 1656."

The reader will perceive the significance and propriety of the title when he remembers that Cotton gave up the charge of his flock in Boston, England, to come to this country, and that the name of our neighbouring city was changed from Shawmut or Trimountain to Boston, in honour of him. It seems that he did not forget the babes of his former flock while feeding those of his new charge.

In Watt's Bibliotheca Brittanica, editions of this catechism are named as having been printed in London—12mo. 1646, 1648. It is not unlikely that the author composed this little work in compliance with the order of the General Court, in 1641, directing the elders to prepare a catechism. It is very probable that *if* it was printed in London, in 1646, an earlier edition had been printed in this country; but no trace of such an edition can now be found. It is not named by Isaiah Thomas in his list of the early publications of the Cambridge press; nor does the writer remember to have seen any mention of it before the year 1660, when, (as appears by Felt's Annals of Salem, p. 297.) "It was voted that Mr. Cotton's Catechism should be used in families for teaching children, so that they might be prepared for public catechising in the congregation."

There is no evidence to show that there was any difference of opinion between the authors of the two catechisms in the *doctrinal* matters introduced into the two works. On the matter of church government and discipline they varied widely. Cotton belonged to the Independent or Congregational party. The authors of the Assembly's Catechism were rigid Presbyterians.

Mr. Cotton, with two other New England ministers, had been invited, in 1642, the year before the meeting of the Assembly, to visit the mother country for the purpose of assisting their English brethren to prepare a form of church government and doctrine; but they declined the invitation.

Gov. Winthrop, in his journal, gives the following account of the matter:

"There came letters from divers lords of the upper House, and some thirty of the House of Commons, and others from the ministers there, who stood for the independency of churches, to Mr. Cotton, of Boston, Mr. Hooker, of Hartford, and Mr. Davenport, of New Haven, to call them, or some of them, if all could not, to England, to assist in the synod there appointed, to consider and advise about the settling of church government.—Upon this, such of the magistrates and elders as were at hand met together, and were most of them of opinion that it was a call of God, yet took respite of concluding, till they might hear from the rest. Whereupon a messenger was presently despatched to Connecticut and New Haven with the letters, &c. Upon return, it was found that Mr. Hooker liked not the business, nor thought it any sufficient call for them to go 3,000 miles to agree with three men, (meaning those three ministers who were for independency, and did solicit in the Parliament, &c.) Mr. Davenport thought otherwise of it, so as the church there set apart a day to seek the Lord in it, and thereupon came to this conclusion; that seeing the church had no other officer but himself, therefore they might not spare him."

"Mr. Cotton apprehended strongly a call of God in it, though he were very averse to a sea voyage, and the more because his ordinary topic in Acts 13, led him to deliver that doctrine of the interest all churches have in each other's members for mutual helpfulness, &c. But soon came other letters out of England, upon the breach between the King and Parliament, from one of the former lords, and from Mr. Welde and Mr. Peter, to advise them to stay till they heard further; so this care came to an end."

The Assembly of Divines having prepared the catechism, and the Parliament having sanctioned and ordered it for general use, it may be interesting and profitable for the reader to know what method they took to prevent the use of other works of a similar kind, though containing different doctrines. We know that in the time of Queen Mary and John Rogers, the preaching or publishing of what were deemed erroneous doctrines, would doom the author to the flames. But the religious world had grown *somewhat* wiser and better during the century which had passed.

It is a pleasing employment to trace the progress of liberal principles from age to age, and to find that each succeeding century bears evident marks of the growth of the spirit of toleration. In the last number, the writer felt bound to state that even the Protestant Martyr who has for centuries been held up to the young as a model of faith and patience, was himself a persecutor, and believed, and practised on the belief, that it is lawful to burn heretics. How much happier is he, now, when considering events that took place a century later, to be able to state that no *heretics* were *burnt* by order of the Divines whose writings have been under consideration—nor by order of the Parliament under whose auspices they were assembled. It was not because heresy was extinct; No. There were Baptists, and Unitarians, and Quakers then, and all these are heretics, in the opinion of the "Assembly of Divines," and of the Presbyterian Parliament. But no one was consigned to the *flames* for holding or promulgating these views. It is true that this same Parliament and Assembly felt bound to signify their disapproval of the above named heretics; but they merely *imprisoned the authors*, and BURNED THEIR BOOKS. This certainly will be acknowledged as a step (though it may not be thought a great one,) in the progress of toleration, from the Papist and Protestant persecutions of the preceding century, when amiable women were burnt alive for denying some favourite doctrine of the dominant party.

* Although "The Antiquary" is not so venerably aged as his assumed signature may lead some readers to suppose, yet he is old enough to testify from personal experience, that thirty or forty years ago, the recitation of lessons from the Assembly's Catechism, formed the principal exercise on every Saturday, in the public schools of Cambridge. He can also bear witness to the truth of the statement of H. Humphrey, D. D., President of Amherst College, in his "Historical Introduction" to an edition of the New England Primer, that the children generally *loathed* the Assembly's Catechism." But candor compels him to confess, that though his experience thus far accords with that of the learned President, yet he cannot say with him, that this *loathing* which was so sensibly felt by both in childhood, has in his case been lessened by the lapse of years.

* In a recent publication, [A History of the Westminster Assembly, &c. &c.,] the writer gives the chief credit of the authorship to Rev. Dr. Tuckney. This divine was, for a time, the colleague of Rev. John Cotton, in Boston, England. On the removal of Cotton to this country, Tuckney remained the sole pastor of the church.

THE CZAR'S REVENGE.

Peter the great, the great reformer—we might almost say the founder—of the mighty empire of Russia, the conqueror of Charles of Sweden, was a drunkard and gross sensualist, a bad father, a cruel and unfaithful husband. Indeed some of his acts seem inexplicable otherwise than by that ferocious insanity, manifest in more than one of his descendants. Even his rare impulses of mercy were apt to come too late to save the victim. As illustrating one of them, an incident, nearly the last event of Peter's life, is given by M. Blanc, in more minute detail than we ever before met with it. Peter's whole life was a romance; but that is assuredly one of its most romantic episodes. A short time before his death, Peter was violently smitten by the charms of a young girl named Ivanowa. Although tenderly attached, and about to be married to an officer of the regiment of Schouvaloff, she dared not oppose the Czar's wishes but became his mistress. Peter, who took her repugnance for timidity, fancied himself beloved, and passed much of his time in her society, in a charming cottage in which he had installed her at one of the extremities of St. Petersburg. He had enriched her family, who were ignorant, however, of her retreat. Her betrothed, whose name was Demetrius Daniloff, was in despair at her disappearance, and made unceasing efforts to discover her, but all in vain, until Ivanowa, having made confidant of a Livonian slave, had him conducted to her presence. The lovers' meetings were then frequent, so much so, that Peter received intelligence of them. "His anger was terrible; he roared like a tiger."

"Betrayed! betrayed everwhere and always!" cried he, striding wildly about the room, and striking his brow with his clenched fist. "Oh! revenge! revenge!"

Before the close of the day he left the palace alone, wrapped in a coarse cloak, his feet in nailed shoes whose patches attested their long services, his head covered with a fox-skin cap which came down over his eyebrows and half concealed his eyes. He soon reached Ivanowa's house, where the lovers deemed themselves perfectly secure, for the Czar had spread a report of his departure for Moscow. Moreover, the faithful Livonian slave kept watch in the Antechamber, to give an alarm at the least noise. Peter knew all this, and had taken his measures accordingly. Opening an outer door with a key of his own, he bounced into the anteroom, upset the slave, and with a kick of his powerful foot, burst the door that separated him from the lovers. All this occurred with the speed of lightning. Daniloff and Ivanowa had scarce time to rise from their seats, before the Czar stood over them with his drawn sword in his hand. Ivanowa uttered a cry of terror, fell on her knees, and fainted. Prompt as the Czar, Daniloff bared his sabre and threw himself between his mistress and Peter. The latter lowered his weapon.

"No," he said, "the revenge were too brief."

He opened a window and cried *hourra!* At the signal, a hundred soldiers crowded into the house. Mastering his fury, the Czar ordered the young officer to be taken to prison, there to receive one hundred blows of the *battogues* or sticks. Ivanowa was also confined until the senate should decide on her fate. The next day Daniloff received his terrible punishment. Before half of it had been inflicted, his back, from the loins to the shoulders, was one hideous wound, &c. &c. We omit the revolting details. Nevertheless the executioners continued to strike, and the hundred blows were counted, without a complaint from the sufferer. The unfortunate Daniloff had not even fainted; he got up alone, when untied, and asked to have his wounds carefully dressed.

"I have need to live a short time longer," he added.

Meanwhile Ivanowa was brought before the senate and accused of high treason and of trying to discover State secrets—a charge of Peter's invention. The supple senate, created by the Czar, condemned her to receive twenty-two blows of the knout in the presence of her accomplice, Daniloff, already punished by the emperor's order. On the day appointed for the execution, Peter stood upon the balcony of his winter palace. Several battalions of infantry marched past, escorting the unfortunate Demetrius, who, in spite of the frightful sufferings he still endured, walked with a steady step, and with a firm and even a joyful countenance. Surrounded by another escort, was seen the young and lovely Ivanowa, half dead with terror, supported on one side by a priest and on the other by a soldier, and letting her beautiful head fall from one's shoulder to the other, according to the impulse given it by her painful progress. Even Peter's heart melted at the sight. Re-entering his apartment, he put on the ribbon of the order of St. Andrew, threw a cloak over his shoulders, left the palace, sprang into a boat, and reached the opposite side of the river at the same time as the mournful procession which had crossed the bridge. Making his way through the crowd, he dropped his cloak, took Ivanowa in his arms, and imprinted a kiss upon her brow. A murmur arose amongst the people, and suddenly cries of "pardon" were heard. The knights of St. Andrew then enjoyed the singular privilege that a kiss given by them to a condemned person, deprived the executioner of his victim. This privilege has endured even to our day, not without some modification.

Daniloff had recognized Peter. He approached the Czar, whose every movement he had anxiously watched, stripped off his coat, and rent the bloody shirts that covered his shoulders.

"The man who could suffer thus," he said, "knows how to die. Czar, thy repentance comes too late! Ivanowa, I go to wait for thee!" And drawing a concealed poniard, he stabbed himself twice. His death was instantaneous. Peter hurried back to his palace, and the stupified crowd slowly dispersed. Ivanowa died shortly afterwards in the convent to which she had been permitted to retire.—*Blackwood.*

From the London Examiner.

TO LORD DUDLEY STUART:

My lord, I am quite unknown to you: not so your lordship to me, or to any man in any quarter of the globe who is interested in the cause of freedom and humanity. A letter from General Bem to you is the cause and excuse of mine. Without preamble, may I suggest the propriety and practicability of raising a subsidy, however small, in aid of the Hungarians? I myself am willing and ready to subscribe for thirty pounds at the commencement; the money shall be paid, wherever I am directed, on the 1st of July. Before that time I anxiously hope that many thousand may be contributed; at all events, that something worth sending may be in readiness to be sent. People there are, in great numbers, who excuse themselves and one another their parsimony on such occasions, and who ask us reproachfully whether there are no objects for our charity nearer home. Do they act upon their own suggestion? Do they give a quarter or even a tenth of their income to the necessities of their neighbours? If they do, which they do not, even then they fall greatly short of what equity, humanity, and Christianity, imperatively demand. But for myself I will speak out plainly. I am of opinion that a single man like Washington, like Kosiusko, like Bem, is of infinitely more importance to the world than twenty or thirty or any other quantity of millions, I will not say such as the Irish, for that would seem invidious, but such as the Portuguese, the Spaniards, or the French.—What great principle are these nations working out? What benefit is to be expected from them, proximate or remote, to any portion of mankind? It is in Hungary, and in Hungary alone, that the spirit of freedom has burnt purely, brightly, and ardently, six hundred years. The Hungarians now demand the fulfilment of those conditions on which they offered the sceptre of the Dukes of Austria.* The late Emperor swore to observe and to maintain them. He would not have broken his promise; but his ministers came in and broke it for him. They who know the character of the present Emperor, and who have seen much of him in private, represent him to me as a young man possessed of many virtues, conciliating, honourable, and humane. Certainly it was not by his invitation, or with his desire, that the Russians are now advancing to suppress the free institutions of central Europe. No less certainly was it with the desire and by the invitation of the King of Prussia When he was prince royal he was the avowed adversary of the constitutions which the king had promised his subjects. In the hour of danger and detection he changed his tone, but never his sentiments. When he published his declaration that, if the Russians advanced to the frontier he would march against them at the head of his army, I most earnestly entreated the popular power at Frankfort to oppose it, well knowing the man's perfidy.

My lord, we are at the commencement of a crueller and longer war than history has recorded; a war of civilization against barbarism, of freedom against despotism, of nations against cabinets. Unhappily, no two peoples have confidence in each other.—France has been playing in Sicily the game she played at the marriage feast in Spain, with similar success. We may and must be at peace with her; but no alliance, no treaty. In twenty months, or earlier, she will again see the Russians on her frontier, and perhaps far within it. Russia is the only rich government in the world. At last she has formed a commissariat; nothing else was wanting to the efficiency of her armies. If in the time of Napoleon she found it not difficult to bring into the field two hundred thousand men, marching through countries exhausted of provisions by other armies more numerous, she will now find it easy to supply three armies, each as great, with infinite reserves. The oligarchies of Austria and Prussia will open their fortresses and magazines to her, and the Baltic and the Danube are her high-roads So vast a calamity as the invasion of Germany and Hungary by the Russians is not to be averted. The natural death of Tzars and Tzarinas may befall the Emperor Alexander too late: nothing is to be hoped but from the virtue and valour of such patriots as Kossuth and Bem. Low as is the ebb of public spirit in England—lower than in the time of Charles the Second—generosity and munificence have not been stranded in the mud with it. The contact of a Napier have galvanized the half-dead; let us turn them round on their sides, and perhaps they may hear the cries of victory from Vienna.

I have the honour, &c.,

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

* This was written before the dethronement.

FARM FISH AND TURTLES.—The Hingham (Mass.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, of the 26th inst. speaking of a visit to the fish pond of Miss Thomas, near that place, says:—We took the younger members of the party to visit Wear River Iron Foundry, and the pond near it, and Miss Thomas's pets—the fish and turtle in it. This child of nine years has fed these fish four years with bread. She was first amused by throwing the crumbs into the water when she eat her meals on the stones of the bank, and seeing the fish dart for them she soon took an interest in the fish, and has fed them regularly since. Strange as it may seem, they knew her voice. On our requesting her to feed and call them, she did so, and called "turte, turte, turte," several times; directly we could see the turtle popping their heads up over the pond, then swim to her and take the bread from her hands. The fish did the same; several hundreds of which, consisting of large black pouts, six or eight inches long, shiners and minnows of all sizes, flocked around her, perfectly tame. The turtles were of two kinds, "snappers" and the common yellow spotted ones. This was a most interesting sight, and well worth a long ride to see it. The distance is but half a mile from the Old Colony House, and depot of the railroad near it. The taming of these fishes shows what kindness and regular treatment will do, aided by a gentle voice, in taming animals which have been considered stupid.

Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life.

"When I am making a plan of consequence," says Lord Bolingbroke, "I always like to consult a sensible woman."

Dickens, it is calculated, received 2s. 6d. for every word in his last work, "The Ghost's Bargain."

CATERPILLARS.—A piece of wollen rag placed in the bush infected will form a trap for caterpillars, who creep to it for protection.

An Indian chief being in an eating-house, was asked whether he would have a glass of ale. He cast a very aboriginal look upon the pale face, and replied:—"*Thank you Sir, I have not become so far civilized as to drink liquor.*"

Don Miguel has taken a small cottage with some shooting at Bexhill, where he is now living in retirement, his household consisting of two male servants, valet and cook, and one female.

The following notice was lately attached to the door of a church in the Isle of Wight:—"Any person sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to law, or any other nuisance."

THE POPE.—A curious fact, says the *Globe* of Thursday, is mentioned to us in a letter from Bologna. Although the Austrian intervention is made in the name of the Pope, his Holiness is so little respected by the Austrian soldiers, that in every house in Bologna which they entered, and where they found a bust of the Pope, they amused themselves by decapitating it with their sabres. Thus, whilst Pius the Ninth is rejected by the Romans as a tyrant, he is hated by the Austrians as having been the first cause of the Liberal movement.

HIBERNIAN ELOQUENCE.—Alas! many a poor fellow who would be happy as a pedagogue, becomes by sheer vanity, a miserable man as a barrister. I have been told of a young man converting the saying of "not throwing stones in a glass-house," into "not projecting missiles in a frail habitation." And even by barristers of some eminence will slips be made. In a recent trial, an eloquent counsellor exclaimed, with regard to the defendant, "until that viper put his foot amongst them!" Another barrister said of an individual, "he took the bull by the horns, and charged him with perjury!" In an assize court, a lawyer thus spoke to a jury: "I smell a rat, I see it brewing in the storm, and with your assistance, gentlemen of the jury, I shall nip it in the bud!" Another has said, "Knocking the hydra-head of faction a rap over the knuckles!" An eminent browbeating barrister has described the way of life of one or more individuals, "Living from hand to mouth, like birds of the air!" A mule has been made to have trousers, when a lawyer said of an individual, "He put the key in his pocket in a most mule-ish manner." And we all have heard of Seargeant Gold's speaking of the "dark oblivion of a brow;" and of his having been twitted as speaking nonsense to the jury, and his replying "that it was good enough for them."—*Dolman's Mag.*

PESTALOZZI.—Pestalozzi may be termed the first founder of the Ragged Schools. At the age of 22, when he had purchased a little estate, at Newhoff, in Switzerland, and determined to lead a simple country life, he became aware of the wretchedness and ignorance of the peasantry. It was then that he determined to devote his life to the benefit of the poor, and, assisted by his wife, whom he married the year after he settled at Newhoff, he began to collect poor children, and even beggar children, into his house and instruct them. His efforts were treated by his neighbours and the world as all such efforts are—they were ridiculed, and pronounced to be actual folly and insanity. Every well-informed reader knows through what opposition, misfortune, and trouble, arising from the exhaustion of his own means, the revolutionary disturbances of the times, and the wranglings of those who even came forward to assist in his plans for elevating the people, Pestalozzi passed his life. His plans, however, succeeded, and have spread over all the civilized world; they have been introduced, more or less, into all popular systems of tuition, and to him the education of the people owes more than to any other man who ever lived.

A LITERARY TOWN.—In a neat two-story house in the main street of Troon, Galt the novelist was first introduced to the werld. His "Annals of the Parish" refer, we believe, to his native town. In a more humble and obscure tenement, now occupied as a weaver's shop, situate at the entrance of an alley called Braid's Close, James Montgomory was born. His father officiated as preacher in the Moravian Kirk, close by. It was in this town that Robert Burns began to learn the business of a flax-dresser; when the shop in which he was engaged was burnt down, and he was left, as he says, "like a true poet, without a sixpence." The site of the shop is supposed, by Robert Chambers, to be now occupied by a new house, marked 4, in a narrow street, called the Glasgow Vennel.

A RELIC.—The excitement of Monday was visible in the eagerness with which the Parisians fled from the city to the Argenteuil, a small town on the road to St. Germain, where is exhibited, on Whit-Monday, the most precious relic throughout the whole of France, the holy coat worn by our Saviour at the hour of his crucifixion. The population poured out in one continual stream during the day, and it is declared that the shrine was visited by more than fifty thousand persons. The coat is preserved in a shrine of silver gilt of the most exquisite workmanship, bestowed five years ago by Queen Maria Amelie. It is formed like a Gothic cathedral, with countless windows encircled by precious stones, through which is beheld the awful relic, as it is borne round the town by four dignitaries of the Church. The garment is composed of a species of woollen stuff, which is certainly of very ancient fabric, being not woven according to our notions of weaving, nor yet knitted. The colour is dark blue, spotted with white; in the midst of each spot is a red figure of triangular form, which design produces the most singular and original effect. It is twice held up aloft during the procession, and all men may behold that it is a "coat without a seam." It is short, and can have reached but to the knee; it is slightly torn at the neck, where, it is asserted, there existed a clasp of gold and jewels, which disappeared upon the occasion of a visit which the holy coat made to the death-bead of Louis Quinze. Many learned and unprejudiced men have believed in the authenticity of this relic, which came to the convent of Argenteuil through the sister of Charlemangne, who was prioress, and to whom it was sent from the East, having been in the possession of the Empress Helena. To the objection made by the incredulous, that there existed another holy coat at Treves, the reply is unanswerable, "They are both of them holy and authentic relics; the one at Treves is the *cloak*; *ours* is the coat or tabard."